



Ontario
Ministry of
Labour



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Research
Branch

Northwestern Ontario

Manpower Adjustment Study

CAI
MI
-78N5508

31761 116380601

Component Study Number 8

Aspects of Migration
in Northwestern Ontario, 1966-71

by Leroy O. Stone and Tanya Wanio

Ontario Ministry of Labour

Hon. Bette Stephenson, M.D., Minister
T.E. Armstrong, o.c.; Deputy Minister

Employment and Immigration Canada

Hon. Bud Cullen, Minister
J.L. Manion, Chairman



CHI
MI
-78 N550

4 Component Study Number 8

Aspects of Migration
in Northwestern Ontario, 1966-71

by Leroy O. Stone and Tanya Wanio

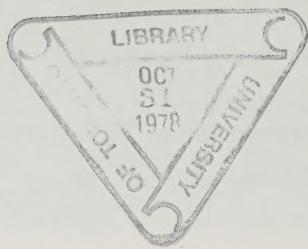


TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
PREFACE	v
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1. Purpose and main questions	1
2. Data	3
3. Terminology	4
CHAPTER II: OVERVIEW OF THE POPULATION OF LABOUR FORCE AGE	6
1. Sub-regional population change, 1951 to 1971	6
2. Geographic distribution, 1971	6
3. Age-sex composition, 1971	11
4. Ethnicity	18
5. Education	20
6. Labour force	20
7. Sub-regional variations	20
CHAPTER III: REGIONAL IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION	29
1. In-migration	32
2. Out-migration	48
CHAPTER IV: DIRECTIONS OF CHANGE IN POPULATION COMPOSITION	52
1. Age-sex composition	52
2. Educational attainment levels	52
3. Occupational distributions of non-migrants, in-migrants, and out-migrants	57
CHAPTER V: EXTRA-REGIONAL LABOUR SUPPLY	59
CHAPTER VI: RETENTION OF MIGRANTS	65
CHAPTER VII: SUMMARY	68
APPENDIX A: NUMBER OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS BY TOTAL POPULATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO AND ITS DISTRICTS, 1971	75
APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED OCCUPATION CATEGORIES FOR THE EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE, BY MIGRATION STATUS AND BY AGE GROUPS, FOR NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO AND ITS DISTRICTS, 1971	76

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Population Fifteen Years Old and Over In The Three Districts Of Northwestern Ontario By Community Clusters and Component Areas	2
Table 2.	Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over In Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts, and Community Clusters, 1971	12
Table 3.	Numerical and Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over, By Sex, In Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971	13
Table 4.	Numerical and Percentage Distribution Of Population By Ethnic Groups In Ontario, Northwestern Ontario, and Its Districts, Ranked In Order Of Decreasing Ethnic Overrepresentation, 1971	19
Table 5.	Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over, By Highest Level Of Schooling and By Sex, For Northwestern Ontario, 1971	21
Table 6.	Numerical and Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over, By Sex and By Labour Force Activity In Northwestern Ontario, 1971	22
Table 7.	Five-Year In-Migration Ratios Intra-Regionally, Inter-Provincially, and From Outside Canada For Northwestern Ontario, 1966-1971	30
Table 8.	Five-Year Out-Migration Ratios Intra-Regionally, Intra-Provincially, and Inter-Provincially, For Northwestern Ontario, 1966-1971	31
Table 9.	Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over, From Within Canada and Abroad For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971	33
Table 10.	Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over From Within Canada, With Destinations In Northwestern Ontario and Its Three Districts, 1971	35
Table 11.	Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of Inter-Regional Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over, For Northwestern Ontario and The Districts, 1971	36
Table 12.	Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of Intra-Regional Migrants For Destinations Within Northwestern Ontario and Its Three Districts, 1971	37
Table 13.	In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over By Type Of Move, By Age Group, and By Sex, For Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, 1971	38
Table 14.	Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over, By Type Of Movement and Level Of Schooling, 1971	39
Table 15A.	Numerical Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over In	

Experienced Labour Force, By Occupation, For The Three Districts In Northwestern Ontario, 1971	42
Table 15B. Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over In Experienced Labour Force, By Occupation, For The Three Districts In Northwestern Ontario, 1971	44
Table 16A. Percentage Distribution Of Foreign-Born Population Fifteen Years Old and Over By Country Of Origin For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, According To Period Of Immigration, 1971	46
Table 16B. Numerical Distribution Of Foreign-Born Population, Fifteen Years Old and Over By Country Of Origin, For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, According To Period Of Immigration	47
Table 17. Percentage Distributions Of Out-Migrants From Northwestern Ontario By Destination Within Canada, For Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts and Their Community Clusters, 1971	49
Table 18. Percentage Distributions Of Out-Migrants From Northwestern Ontario By Destination Within Ontario For Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts and Their Community Clusters, 1971	51
Table 19. Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over By Migration Status, By Age Groups, and By Sex, For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971	53
Table 20. Percentage Distributions Of Non-Migrants, In-Migrants and Out-Migrants, By Level Of Education, Northwestern Ontario and The Districts, 1966-1971	54
Table 21. Indices of Dissimilarity In The Experienced Labour Force For In-Migrants and Out-Migrants In Comparison To Non-Migrants, and A Comparison Of Out-Migrants To In-Migrants For Northwestern Ontario, 1971	55
Table 22. Percentage Distributions Of Experienced Labour Force, By Migration Status, According To Selected Occupational Groups For Northwestern Ontario, 1971	56
Table 23. Percentage Distribution Age 15 and Over In The Employed Labour Force Showing Migration Status For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, By Industrial Division and Corresponding Major Groups In 1971	60
Table 24. Rank Ordering Of Community Clusters According To The Percentages Of Migrants Employed In All Industries, 1971	61
Table 25. Numerical Figures Of Migrants Employed In The Labour Force By Specific Industrial Divisions and Their Relevant Major Groups, For Community Clusters In Northwestern Ontario, 1971	62
Table 26. Percentage Of Migrants Employed In Industrial Divisions Ten and Eleven and Their Major Groups, Ranking The Community Clusters Within Each District In Northwestern Ontario According To The Degree Of Reliance, 1971	63
Table 27. Out-Migration Ratios For Population Of Labour Force Age, Fifteen Years and Over, Born Outside Ontario, For Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts and Community Clusters, 1966-1971	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in Northwestern Ontario and Its Three Districts, for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71	7
Figure 2. Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Community Clusters within the Kenora District for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71	8
Figure 3. Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Community Clusters within the Rainy River District for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71	9
Figure 4. Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Community Clusters within the Thunder Bay District for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71	10
Figure 5. Age and Sex Distribution of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in Northwestern Ontario, 1971	14
Figure 6. Age and Sex Distribution of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Kenora District, 1971	15
Figure 7. Age and Sex Distribution of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Rainy River District, 1971	16
Figure 8. Age and Sex Distribution of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Thunder Bay District, 1971	17
Figure 9. Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status in 1971 for Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts	24
Figure 10. Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status in 1971 for the Kenora District by Its Community Clusters	25
Figure 11. Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status in 1971 for the Rainy River District by Its Community Clusters	26
Figure 12. Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status in 1971 for the Thunder Bay District by Its Community Clusters	27

PREFACE

The Northwestern Ontario Manpower Adjustment Study was undertaken by the Research Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Labour as one of the projects for the Canada/Ontario Interim Northlands Subsidiary Agreement under the General Development Agreement. The funds for this project were provided by Employment and Immigration Canada and by the Ontario Regional Priority Budget.

The objective of the Study is to provide information required for the development of policies and programmes designed to relieve structural imbalances in the labour market in Northwestern Ontario. The Study comprises ten component projects dealing with labour supply, labour demand, turnover and absenteeism, migration, and the labour market intentions of graduating students. A complete list of these projects appears inside the back cover.

The present report, "Aspects of Migration in Northwestern Ontario, 1966-71," presents a statistical analysis of migration patterns within, into, and out of the Region. The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors only, and do not reflect the official views of the Ontario Ministry of Labour, Employment and Immigration Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, or the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the many individuals and organisations who helped us to complete this Study. Thanks are due to Employment and Immigration Canada and to the Ontario Regional Priority Budget, whose financial support made the Study possible. We also thank Dr. L. O. Stone, Professor Noah M. Meltz, and Professor C. A. Jecchinis; the members of the Committee On Getting and Holding Manpower in Northwestern Ontario; and Mr. Cliff McIntosh and Mr. Bob Michels of the Quetico Centre, all of whom helped during the planning stages of the Study. For supplying data indispensable to our research we thank the staff at Lakehead University and Confederation College; the Boards of Education in the Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora; and the employers and other persons too numerous to name whose contributions assisted us immeasurably. For cooperation and perseverance which facilitated our work we are indebted to many officials in both the Federal and Provincial Governments, and especially to the members of the Federal-Provincial Management Committee for the Interim Northlands Subsidiary Agreement. We are indebted as well to Mr. Michael Ryval and Mr. Charles Bogue, who edited the drafts of these reports for publication, and to the many persons on the clerical and secretarial staff of the Ontario Ministry of Labour whose assistance made it possible to complete these reports. For their encouragement and support we thank Mr. John Kinley and Mr. M. Skolnik, who were the Directors of the Research Branch at the Ontario Ministry of Labour while this Study was in progress, and Mr. G. S. Swartz, the current Director of the Branch. Finally, special thanks go to the authors of the present report, Dr. L. O. Stone and Ms. Tanya Wanio, and also to Mr. G. Sabir Shakeel for his contribution to and supervision of this project.

Mel Soucie
Employment & Immigration Canada
Federal Co-Chairman
Project Management Committee

Farid Siddiqui
Ontario Ministry of Labour
Provincial Co-Chairman
Project Management Committee

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761116380601>

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and main questions

The main purpose of this study¹ is to describe the patterns and volume of labour force migration into, within, and from Northwestern Ontario² between 1966 and 1971. The study concentrates on aspects of migration that may have affected the structure of the labour force within the Region, as well as on some of the factors that may have influenced such migration. Variables such as age, sex, education, and occupation are considered. The analysis focuses on three geographic levels: 1) the Region--Northwestern Ontario as a whole; 2) the Districts³--Kenora, Rainy River, and Thunder Bay; and 3) the sub-regions--twelve community clusters, which are listed in Table 1 (page 2).

This report is divided into a number of sections, each of which deals with a particular aspect of the migratory population. These are structured according to their implications for policy issues dealing with employment opportunities, turnover, labour force imbalances, manpower training, immigration, and the economic expansion of the Region. The following is a list of the central questions:

- 1) How did the population of labour force age grow in the sub-regions between 1951 and 1971?
- 2) How was the population of labour force age in Northwestern Ontario as a whole distributed according to such background variables as age, sex, education, ethnic origin, and labour force status in 1971? What was the geographic distribution of this population throughout the Region?
- 3) What were the proportions of immigrants, inter-regional internal migrants, intra-regional internal migrants, intra-municipal movers, and non-movers among the population aged 15 years and over between 1966 and 1971? Are there noticeable variations in these proportions among the sub-regions?
- 4) Were there marked variations among major sub-regional destinations within Northwestern Ontario with respect to the distribution of in-migrants by origin and by socio-economic status (sex-age composition, schooling, and

¹Also see G. Sabir Shakeel, Why People Move from Northwestern Ontario, Northwestern Ontario Manpower Adjustment Study, no. 9 (1978).

²"Northwestern Ontario" refers to the Northwestern Ontario Economic Region, defined by P. Camu, E. P. Weeks, and Z. W. Sametz in Economic Geography of Canada (Toronto: Macmillan, 1964), and recognised by the Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics, and Intergovernmental Affairs as one of its five Planning Regions for the Province of Ontario.

³A District is one of the three Census Divisions of which the Northwestern Ontario Economic Region is composed. The Thunder Bay District is synonymous with SGC 35 58 (Statistics Canada Standard Geo-Code [1971]), the Rainy River District is synonymous with SGC 35 59, and the Kenora District is synonymous with SGC 35 60.

Table 1

Population Fifteen Years Old and Over In The Three Districts Of Northwestern Ontario
By Community Clusters and Component Areas

District: Total Population		Community Clusters		Component Areas	
Kenora	34,600	Kenora-Keewatin	11,690	Kenora	8,075
				Jaffray & Melick	1,945
				Keewatin	1,405
		Dryden	6,130	Sioux Narrows	265
		Red Lake/Balmertown/ Ear Falls	2,840	Dryden	4,775
Rainy River	17,505			Machin	750
				Barclay	605
		Sioux Lookout	1,735	Red Lake	1,445
		Ignace	540	Balmertown	1,150
				Ear Falls	930
Thunder Bay	102,290	Rainy River	2,215	Sioux Lookout	1,735
				Ignace	540
		Atikokan	3,865	Rainy River	875
		Fort Frances	9,650	Morley & Patullo	410
				Atwood	245
Thunder Bay	102,290			McCrosson & Tovell	205
				Dilke	145
				Morson	135
				Worthington	105
				Blue	85
Thunder Bay	102,290	Thunder Bay	82,520	Atikokan	3,865
				Fort Frances	7,185
				Emo	770
				Chapple	660
				La Vallee	620
Thunder Bay	102,290	Geraldton/Long Lac	3,795	Alberton	380
		Nakina		Kingsford	35
		Lake Superior	6,395	Thunder Bay	78,165
				Paipoonge	1,540
		Nipigon/Red Rock	3,330	Shuniah	900
Thunder Bay	102,290			Oliver	870
				Needing	315
				O'Conner	295
				Connée	235
				Gillies	200
Thunder Bay	102,290	Geraldton		Geraldton	2,225
		Long Lac		Long Lac	835
		Beardsmore		Beardsmore	515
		Nakina		Nakina	435
		Lake Superior		Manitouwadge	2,115
Thunder Bay	102,290	Nipigon		Marathon	1,695
		Red Rock		Schreiber	1,390
		Dorion		Terrace Bay	1,195
				Nipigon	1,760
				Red Rock	1,245
Thunder Bay	102,290			Dorion	325

occupational groups)?

- 5) What were the main patterns of sub-regional variation in the distribution of foreign-born persons by period of immigration and country of birth?
- 6) What were the major places of origin and destination of out-migrants from Northwestern Ontario? Was there substantial variation in the distribution of out-migrants by area of destination?
- 7) What directions of change in the composition of the population of labour force age (age-sex, schooling, occupation) do migration flows tend to induce?
- 8) Were some sub-regions in Northwestern Ontario more successful than others in retaining former in-migrants who had been born outside Ontario?⁴ If so, then what factors within the sub-region can be used to explain this phenomenon?
- 9) To what extent did industries in Northwestern Ontario rely on in-migrant labour supply in 1971?

The first section below outlines the sub-regional patterns of population change between 1951 and 1971 and summarizes the characteristics of the population in 1971. The subsequent sections deal with sub-regional variations in the distribution of migrants, the characteristics of in-migrants and out-migrants, the changes in population that these flows have induced, the extent to which selected industries depend on migration as a source of labour, and the ability of sub-regions to retain their former in-migrants.

Because of the unavailability of data, this analysis is mainly concerned with one period of time and is designed neither to provide a trend comparison of detailed changes in the labour force over time nor to assess the attractiveness of individual communities. However, by providing a view of those segments of the population that are more likely to be attracted to the Region and of the relative success that various areas had in retaining them, light may be shed on certain policy-related issues concerning the Northwestern Ontario Region.

2. Data

The main source of data for this study is a series of Special Tabulations obtained from Statistics Canada that are based on the 1971 Census. Migration data were obtained for forty-six incorporated communities⁵ within the Region ranging in population size from one hundred to one hundred thousand people. The communities were then aggregated into community clusters. This was done on the premise that the smaller communities in Northwestern Ontario were not functionally independent, but were clustered around larger communities which exercise influence economically and socially over their immediate hinterlands. For this reason the three Districts have been divided into sub-regions or community clusters in those areas where towns are in close enough proximity to each other to make an interchange of goods and manpower

⁴ Because of certain weaknesses in the census questions, this question cannot be addressed in reference to persons born in Ontario.

⁵ An incorporated community is a city, town, village, township, or county the inhabitants of which are a body corporate within the means and for the purposes of the Municipal Act. Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1970, vol. 3, chapter 284, sections 10-11, pp. 878-880.

likely. This approach also reduces ambiguities due to changes in boundaries⁶ (annexations and amalgamations) that have occurred between 1966 and 1971.

The use of census data introduces certain limitations on interpretation that should be clearly underlined:

- 1) Because the self-enumeration method was used in gathering the census returns, those in the population who moved but failed to state their places of residence in 1966 have not been included in their appropriate place-of-origin categories.
- 2) Migrants who died between 1966 and 1971 are excluded.
- 3) Only the out-migrants who moved within Canada are included; those who left Canada between 1966 and 1971 are excluded.
- 4) Inter-municipal movers are considered as migrants. Short-distance inter-municipal movement may have no direct effect on the labour force, however, because such movement may not entail a change in the place of work.
- 5) Data below the District level are prone to substantial errors in rounding. The random rounding procedure is such that errors in large values are averaged out, causing large numbers to approximate true values closely, while very small values, such as those found in some of the community clusters, can be very inaccurate.

3. Terminology

In the broadest sense of the word, migration is "a form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units."⁷ However, the use of census data imposes certain constraints on this definition. The geographic unit used in the census to delineate migration boundaries was the municipal subdivision. Thus, a migrant is a person who changed residence inter-municipally during the five-year intercensal period. Conversely, a non-migrant is a person who did not move inter-municipally during that period. This category in turn is divided into non-movers (those persons who did not change their places of residence during the five-year period) and movers within the same municipality (those persons who had changed their places of residence but who remained within the locality).

Intra-provincial and inter-provincial migrants are distinguished in the data. Intra-provincial migrants are those who moved within the Province of Ontario. These migrants are again subdivided into two categories: intra-regional migrants, i.e., those who moved between municipalities or Districts within Northwestern Ontario; and

⁶ Boundary changes between 1966 and 1971:

Kenora District: a) Sioux Lookout Town annexed part of unorganised township in 1969; b) Ear Falls Independent District incorporated from an unorganised township in 1970.

Rainy River District: None.

Thunder Bay District: a) Independent Districts changed to townships: Dorion, 1969; Long Lac, 1964; and Marathon, 1970; b) amalgamation of parts of Neebing and Shuniah Townships, and Fort William and Port Arthur Cities as Thunder Bay City in 1970.

⁷ Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, et al., The Methods and Materials of Demography, vol. 2, chapter 20 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 579.

inter-regional migrants, i.e., those who moved between Northwestern Ontario and the other nine economic regions of the Province.

Immigrants are those people who migrated from outside Canada. It should be added parenthetically that, even though this group is composed predominantly of foreign-born persons, it also includes native-born Canadians who were living abroad on June 1, 1966.

In-migrants to a given place are those people who resided at that place in 1971 but who reported that they had been living elsewhere in 1966. Out-migrants from a given place are those who resided there in 1966 but were living elsewhere in 1971.

CHAPTER II

OVERVIEW OF THE POPULATION OF LABOUR FORCE AGE

In discussing migration within, to, and from Northwestern Ontario between 1966 and 1971 it is appropriate to begin with a background review of changes that occurred in the Region's population of labour force age in the consecutive five-year time periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71. Changes in the distribution of this population within Northwestern Ontario are brought about by two major factors: natural change, which adds new entrants to the potential labour force in each five-year period through the aging of those born in previous decades, and net migration, which measures the shifts in population size resulting from in-migration and out-migration. The deaths of persons present in the population at the start of each time period may be treated as a component of natural change.

This section also describes the characteristics of the population of labour force age as a whole in Northwestern Ontario in 1971, with reference to its geographic distribution throughout the Region and its general characteristics including age, sex, ethnic origin, education, and labour force status.

1. Sub-regional population change, 1951 to 1971

The Northwestern Ontario population of labour force age (15 years old and over) has increased in every five-year period from 1951 to 1971. Figure 1 (page 7) shows that there are positive growth rates for the male and female segments of this population. However, the growth rates for 1966-71 are substantially lower than those for 1951-56, as they are for Canada as a whole. Among the three Districts only Thunder Bay consistently shows positive five-year growth rates from 1951 to 1971.

The population of labour force age in Northwestern Ontario showed a net out-migration (negative migration) in both 1966-71 and 1961-66. The opposite was true in the late 1950's and the early 1960's. The rates of loss from net out-migration have been greater among males than among females. Even the Thunder Bay District is estimated to have suffered a net migration loss for its male population of labour force age in 1966-71 and in 1961-66. However, the net migration losses have been low in absolute numbers.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 (pages 8-10) show the five-year growth rates and net migration rates for the populations of labour force age in the community clusters within each District. There is substantial variation among the community clusters in the patterns of five-year growth and net migration rates from 1956-61 to 1966-71. However, because of the use of an indirect estimation procedure and because of the population sizes of several of the community clusters, the actual level shown for any single estimate is subject to a substantial margin of error.

2. Geographic distribution, 1971

In 1971 the Northwestern Ontario Region contained a total population of 224,370 people; 154,395 of these people (68.8 percent) were of labour force age. Although the Region occupies 58.9 percent (202,777 square miles) of the total area of

Figure 1
Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over
in Northwestern Ontario and Its Three Districts, for the Periods
1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71

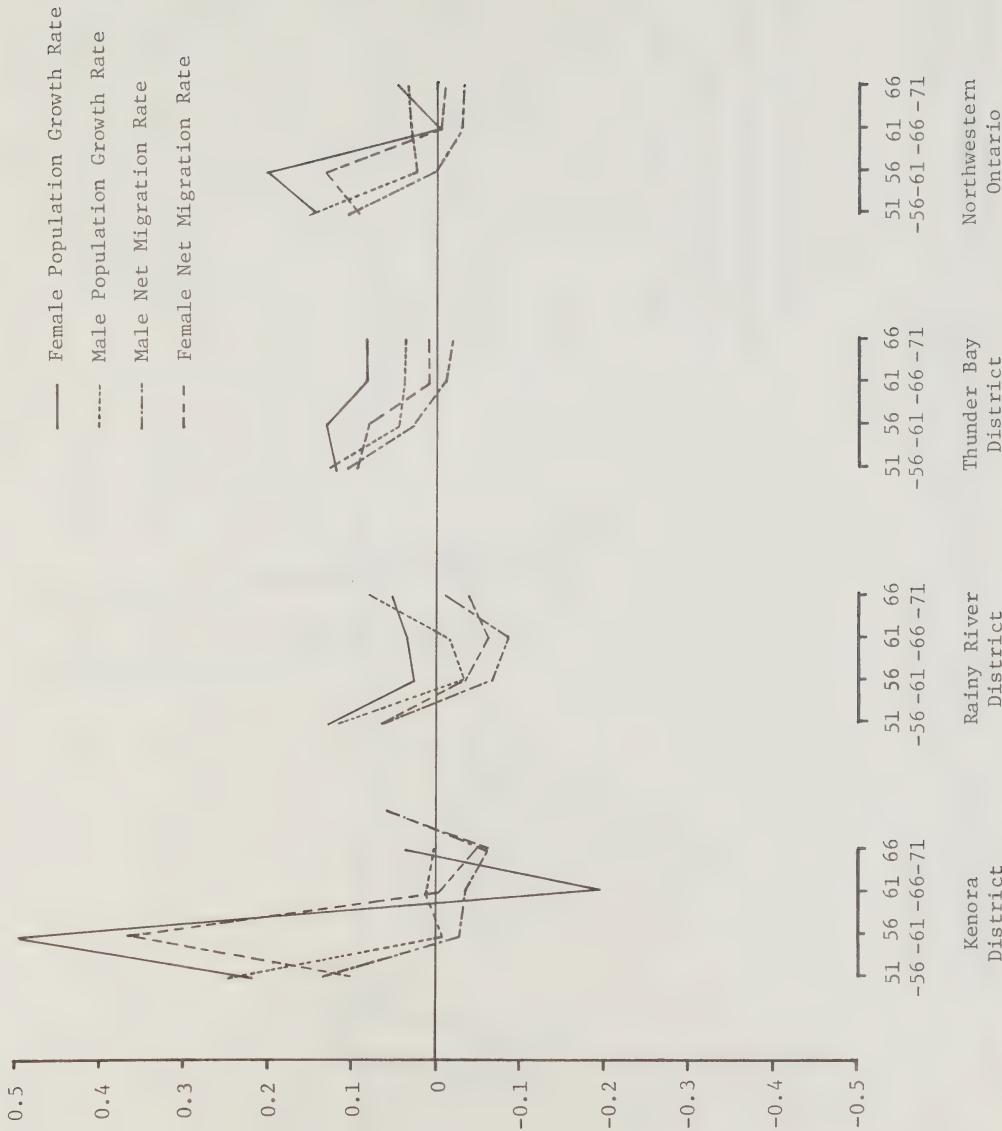


Figure 2

Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Community Clusters within the Kenora District for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71

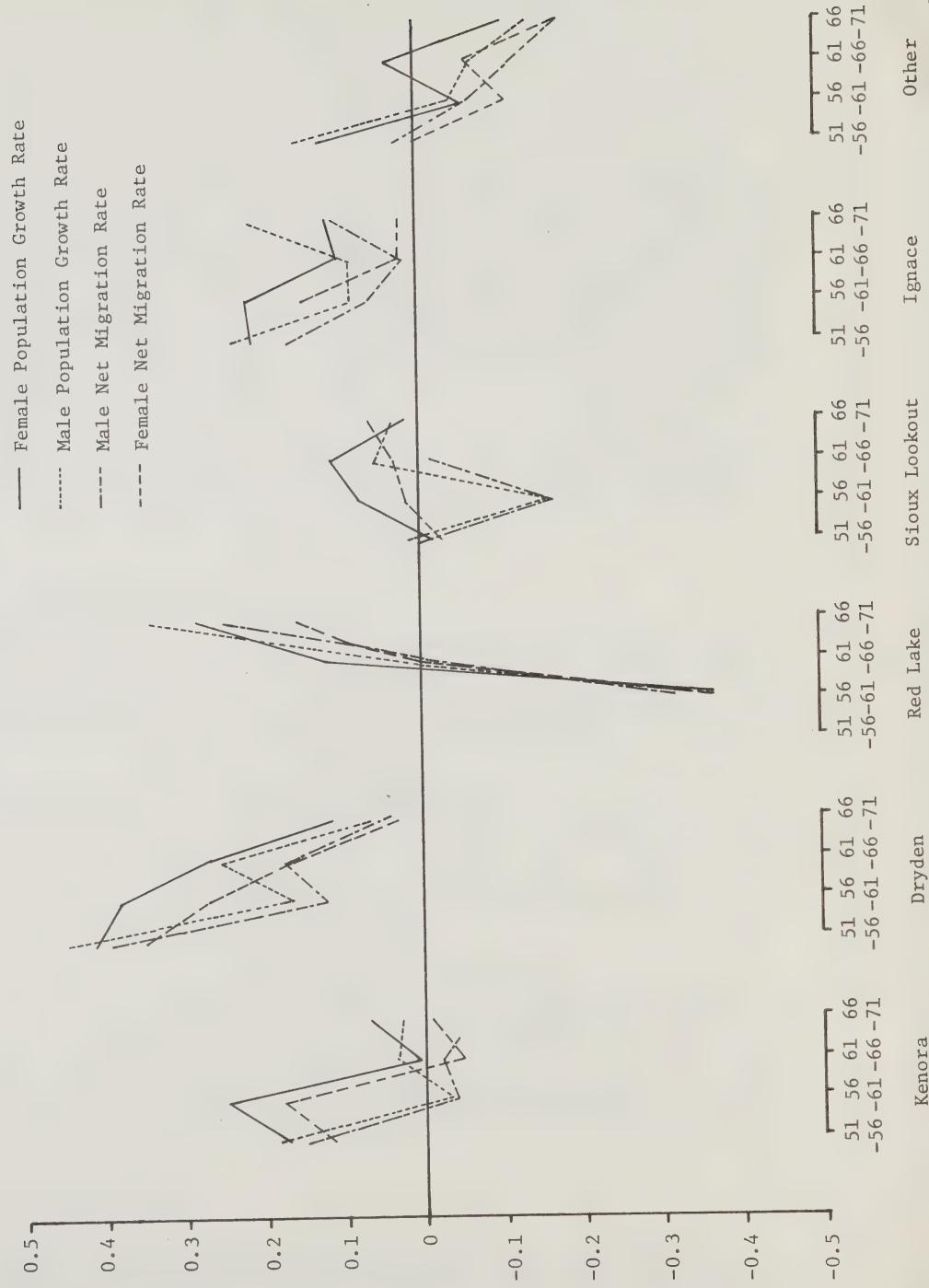


Figure 3

Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Community Clusters within the Rainy River District for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71

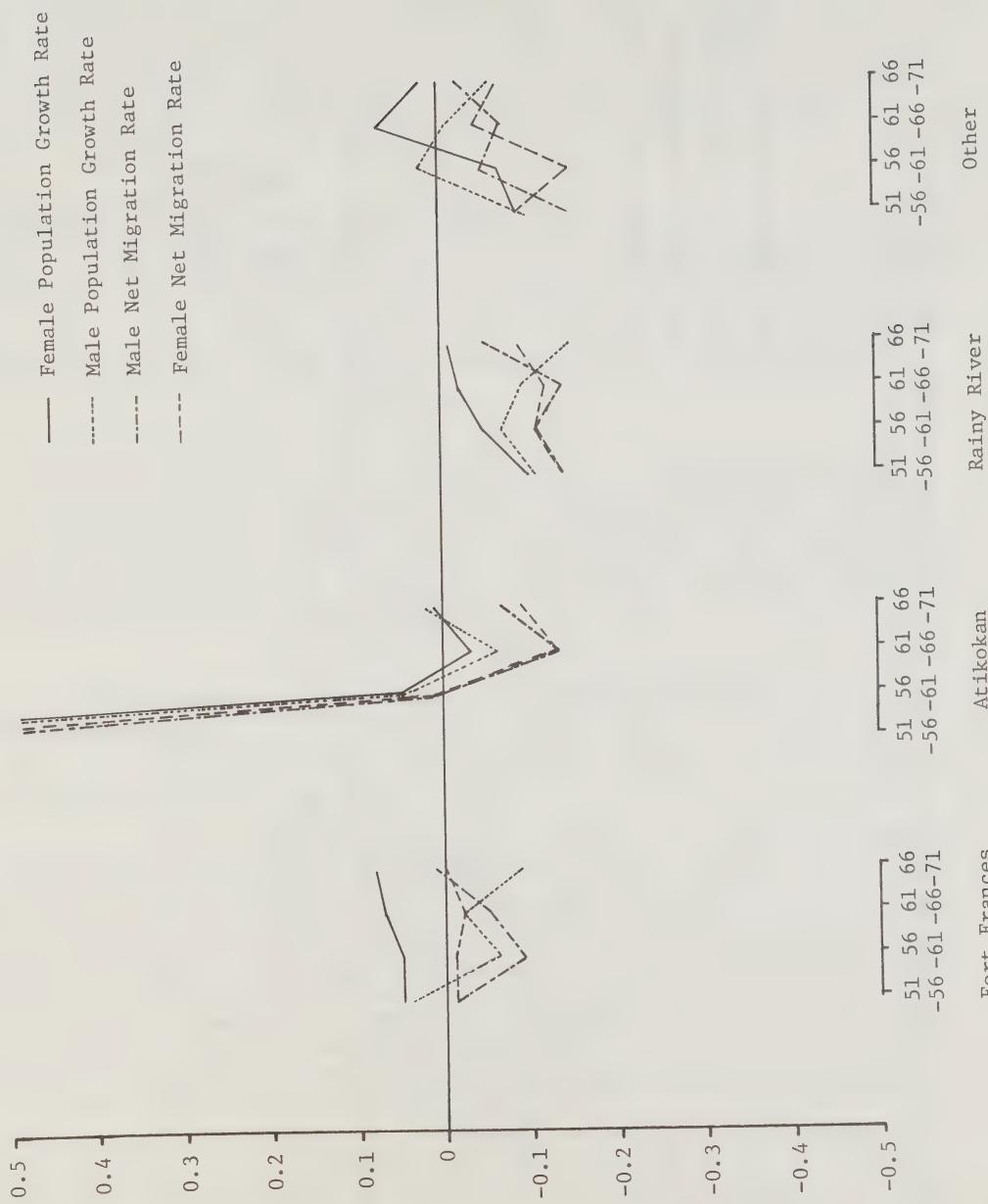
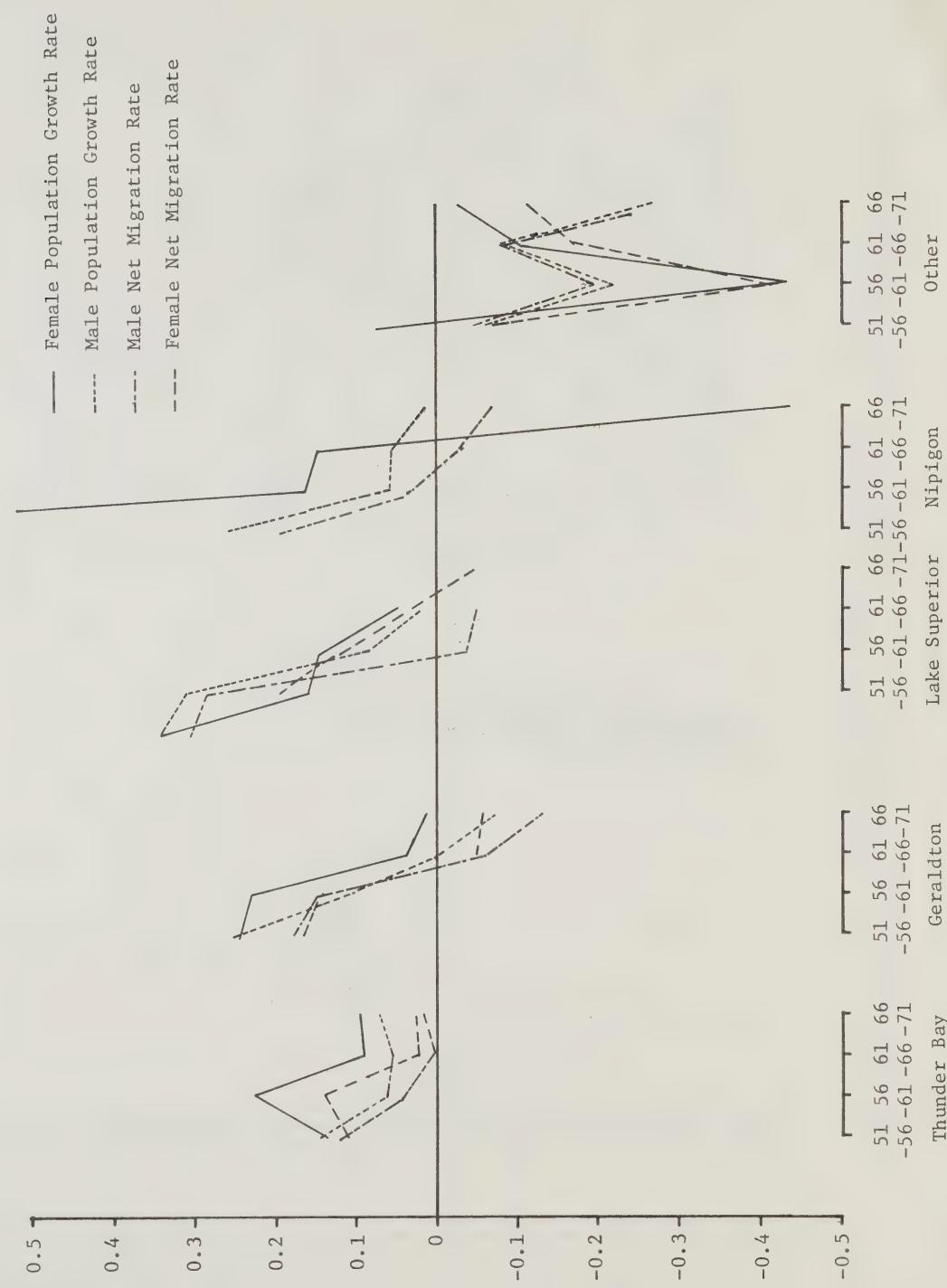


Figure 4

Growth Rates and Net Migration Rates, by Sex, of the Population Fifteen Years Old and Over in the Community Clusters within the Thunder Bay District for the Periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66, and 1966-71



Ontario, its potential labour force¹ represented only 2.8 percent of that for the Province of Ontario.

The population of Northwestern Ontario was distributed for the most part in the southern and western portions of the Region. The largest concentration was within the Thunder Bay District, which accounted for 66.3 percent of the total regional population of labour force age. The majority of the population of Thunder Bay were concentrated within and around the metropolitan area of Thunder Bay. This concentration represented 80.7 percent of the District's total population 15 years old and over, or 53.4 percent of the total potential labour force of the Northwestern Ontario Region (see Table 2, page 12).

The remaining 33.6 percent of the Regional population were distributed between the other two Districts: Kenora accounted for 22.4 percent of the potential labour force, and Rainy River, which is geographically the smallest District, accounted for 11.3 percent. The populations in these two Districts were concentrated in clusters around larger towns such as Kenora/Keewatin, Dryden, Rainy River, Fort Frances, etc., and around the road systems (Highways 11, 17, 71, 105) in the southwestern portion of the Districts close to the Province of Manitoba and the American border.

3. Age-sex composition, 1971

In 1971 there was a higher proportion of males than of females in the population of labour force age in Northwestern Ontario (see Table 3, page 13). The sex ratio of Northwestern Ontario is 106.5 males to 100 females for the whole Region. There are higher ratios in the Kenora and Rainy River Districts, and a slightly lower ratio in the Thunder Bay District. By contrast, the whole of the Province of Ontario, which can be characterized as female-dominant, has a sex ratio of 99 males to 100 females.

The age-sex pyramid of the regional population 15 years old and over is characterized by relatively large proportions of males and females between the ages of 15 and 19. The proportions decline steadily from the age group 15-19 to that of 30-39. They then increase slightly in the older labour force up to 45-49, and decline again between 50 and 64 (see Figure 5, page 14).

There are several interesting differences between the pyramids for the individual Districts and that for Northwestern Ontario as a whole (see Figures 6, 7, and 8, pages 15-17). Since the Thunder Bay District contains 66.3 percent of the regional population, the distribution within this District should most closely approximate that of the region as a whole. However, the District's population composition deviates from it slightly. The proportions of young males and females 15 to 19 years old are lower in the Thunder Bay District than in the overall Region, while the proportions of older males and females are higher than those of the Region. Since the majority of the District's population are concentrated within the City of Thunder Bay, the age-sex composition of the potential labour force manifests certain characteristics of urban populations, such as a relatively smaller under-20 age group.²

The Rainy River District, on the other hand, exhibits an age pyramid that is more characteristic of a rural population: a higher proportion in the 15 to 19 age group and a lower proportion in the 20 to 49 age group. This is especially evident

¹Potential labour force equals total population 15 years old and over within the Region.

²Warren E. Kalbach and Wayne W. McVey, The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society (Toronto: McGraw Hill Co. of Canada Limited, 1971), p. 123.

Table 2

Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of Population
 Fifteen Years Old and Over In Northwestern Ontario,
 Its Districts, and Community Clusters, 1971

	Population Fifteen Years and Over	Percentage Of Regional Population	Percentage Of District Population
Northwestern Ontario	154,395	100.0	-
Kenora District	34,600	22.4	100.0
Kenora/Keewatin Clusters	11,690	7.6	33.8
Dryden Cluster	6,130	4.0	17.7
Red Lake/Balmertown/ Ear Falls Cluster	2,840	1.8	8.2
Sioux Lookout Cluster	1,785	1.2	5.6
Ignace Cluster	540	0.3	1.6
Rainy River District	17,505	11.3	100.0
Fort Frances Cluster	9,650	6.3	55.1
Atikokan Cluster	3,865	2.5	22.1
Rainy River	2,215	1.4	12.7
Thunder Bay District	102,290	66.3	100.0
Thunder Bay Cluster	82,520	53.4	80.7
Geraldton/Long Lac/ Nakina Cluster	3,795	2.5	3.7
Lake Superior Cluster	6,395	4.1	6.3
Nipigon/Red Rock Cluster	3,330	2.2	3.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 3
 Numerical and Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over, By Sex,
 In Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971

	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Northwestern Ontario	154,385	79,630 (51.6%)	74,755 (48.4%)	106.5
Kenora	34,595	18,000 (52.0%)	16,595 (48.0%)	108.5
Rainy River	17,505	9,120 (52.0%)	8,385 (48.0%)	108.8
Thunder Bay	102,285	52,510 (51.3%)	49,775 (48.7%)	105.5

Figure 5

Age and Sex Distribution of the Population
Fifteen Years Old and Over in
Northwestern Ontario,
1971

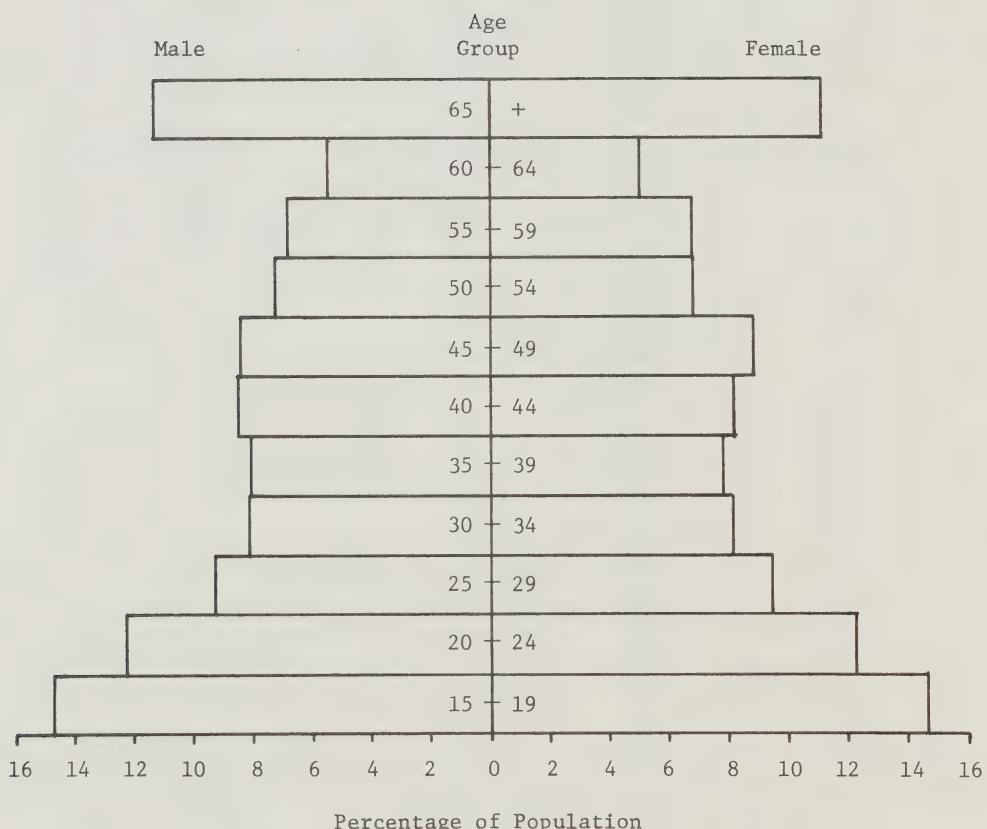
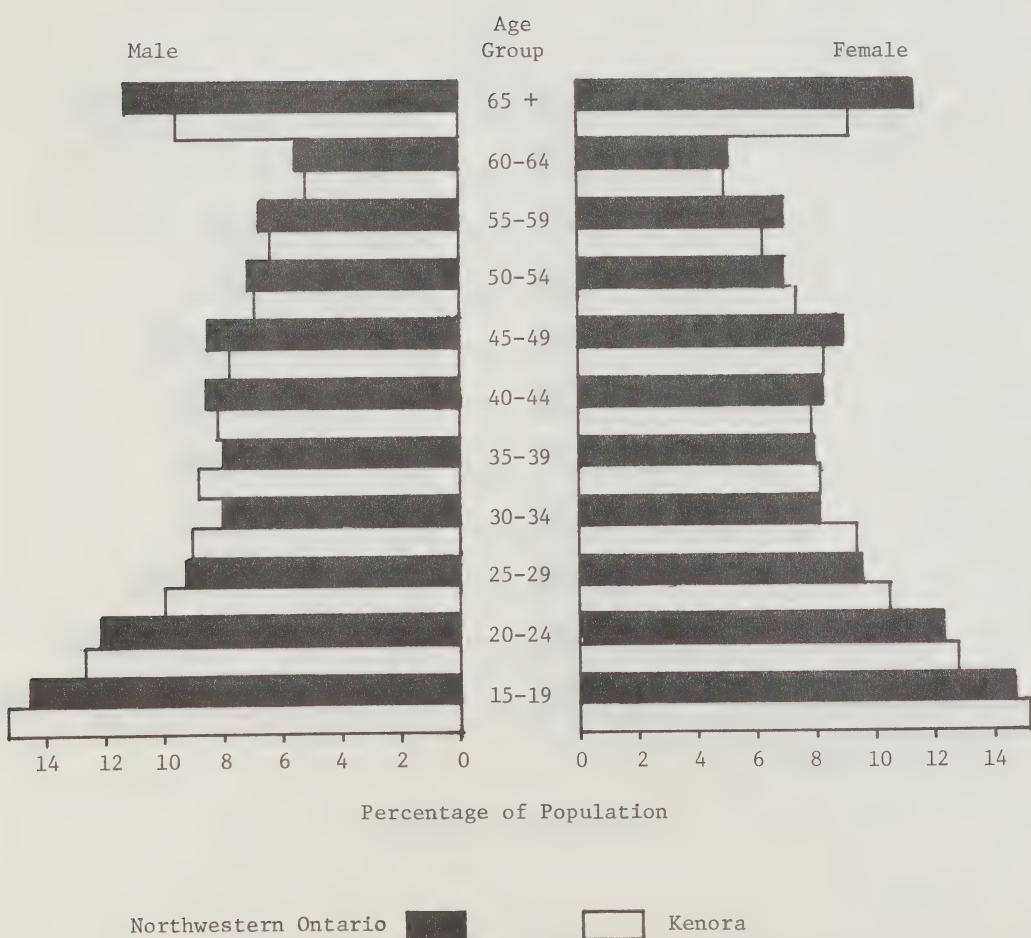


Figure 6

Age and Sex Distribution of the Population
Fifteen Years Old and Over in
the Kenora District,
1971



Northwestern Ontario

Kenora

Figure 7

Age and Sex Distribution of the Population
Fifteen Years Old and Over in
the Rainy River District,
1971

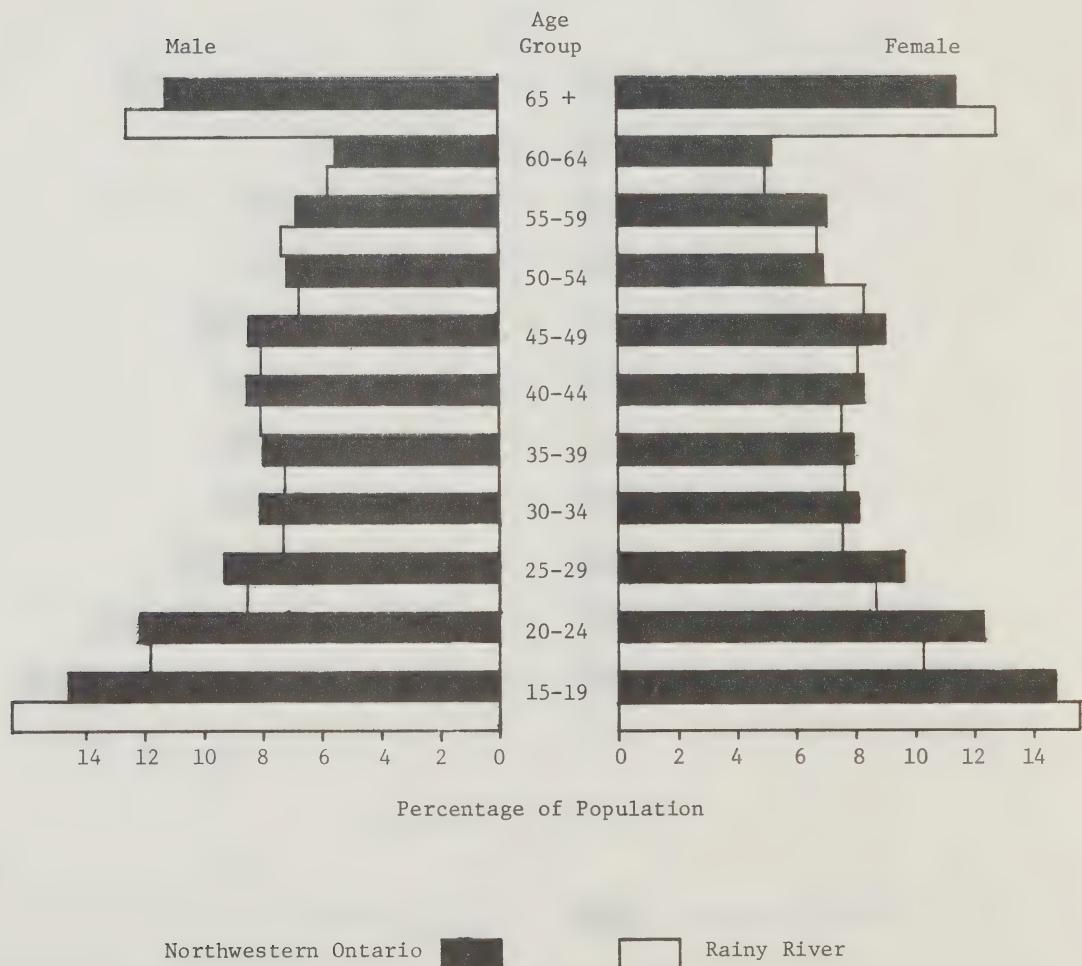
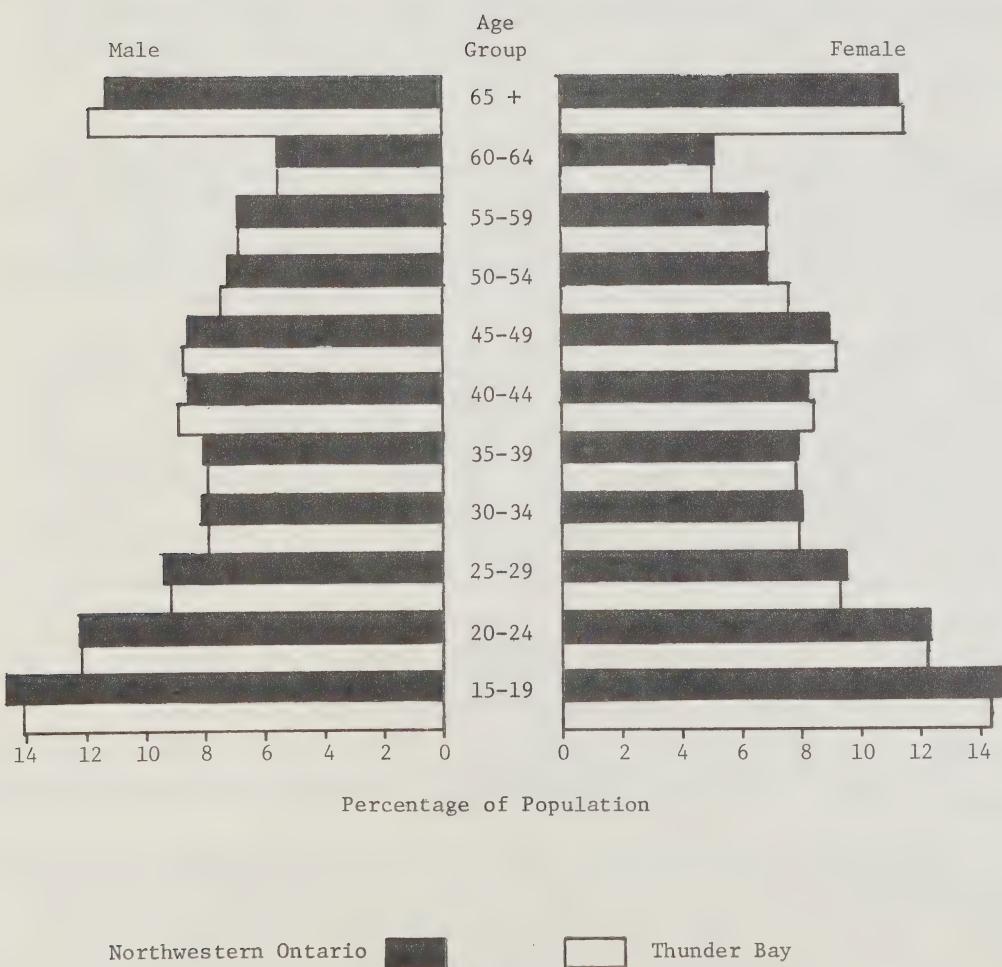


Figure 8

Age and Sex Distribution of the Population
Fifteen Years Old and Over in
the Thunder Bay District,
1971



Northwestern Ontario



Thunder Bay



within the female 20-24 age group, which is noticeably smaller than its male counterpart. It is also interesting to note that the Rainy River District had a larger proportion of persons within the 65+ group than either the Region as a whole or the other two Districts.

The age distribution in the Kenora District is also relatively "young." This District had larger proportions than the Region as a whole within the 15-39 age group, especially among males. The percentage of Kenora's population in the 65+ age group is smaller than those of both the Region as a whole and the other two Districts. This low proportion in the older age groups reflects in part the large Indian population within the District (see Appendix A for population figures on Indians). Indian populations characteristically have shorter-than-average life expectancies.

4. Ethnicity

Although the ethnic background of a population may not seem to be of direct importance in a study of labour force, cohesion within and between communities is often dependent on socio-cultural variables. Furthermore, ethnic background often affects the individual's or group's adaptability to an area, to its climate, to its institutions, and to its value systems.

Table 4 (page 19) gives the ethnic composition of the population in Northwestern Ontario. Northwestern Ontario had a greater concentration of ethnic groups of non-British origin than did the Province as a whole (48.0 percent and 31.0 percent, respectively). Northwestern Ontario had unusually high percentages of Native Indians, Finns, Ukrainians, and Poles. Because it borders on Manitoba it is likely to have been affected by the same historical immigration waves. Its ethnic composition is thus more akin to that of Manitoba than to that of the rest of Ontario.

Significant differences exist among the ethnic compositions of the three Districts. Because there are approximately forty-five Indian Reserves³ located partially or totally⁴ in the Kenora District, slightly less than a quarter or 21.0 percent of the population were Native Indians. The majority of Native Indians within Northwestern Ontario are settled within this District. The District also contained sizeable numbers of people of French, German, Ukrainian, and Scandinavian origin, and, in comparison to Ontario as a whole, a relatively low proportion of people of British origin--39.0 percent. By contrast, 50.3 percent of the population of Rainy River District were of British origin. Although this is below the proportion for Ontario, it is higher than those for the other two Districts in Northwestern Ontario.

As previously stated, there was a relatively high concentration of Finns within the Region. If both percentages and absolute numbers are considered, it can be seen that this group is concentrated almost exclusively within the Thunder Bay District. The same pattern is found among the Italians within the Region.

³Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Field Directory, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Ontario. Unpublished data, 1975.

⁴Boundaries of Indian Reserves often do not correspond to either regional or provincial borders; a reserve may therefore straddle the Ontario-Manitoba border.

Table 4
 Numerical and Percentage Distribution Of Population By Ethnic Groups In Ontario,
 Northwestern Ontario, and Its Districts, Ranked In Order Of
 Decreasing Ethnic Overrepresentation¹, 1971

Ethnic Group	Ontario	Northwestern Ontario			Rainy River District			Thunder Bay District		Northwestern Ontario as percentage of Ontario
		Kenora District	Rainy River District	Thunder Bay District	Kenora District	Rainy River District	Thunder Bay District	Kenora District	Rainy River District	
Total	7,703,105 (100.0%)	224,370 (100.0%)	53,230 (100.0%)	25,750 (100.0%)	25,750 (100.0%)	145,390 (100.0%)	—	—	—	(10.6%)
Finnish	38,520 (0.5%)	12,000 (5.3%)	370 (0.7%)	525 (2.0%)	525 (2.0%)	11,105 (7.6%)	—	—	—	(10.6%)
Native Indian	62,415 (0.8%)	17,785 (7.9%)	11,180 (21.0%)	1,810 (7.0%)	1,810 (7.0%)	4,795 (3.3%)	—	—	—	(9.9%)
Scandinavian	60,225 (0.8%)	10,650 (4.7%)	3,210 (6.0%)	1,890 (7.3%)	1,890 (7.3%)	5,550 (3.8%)	—	—	—	(5.9%)
Ukrainian	159,880 (2.1%)	18,285 (8.1%)	3,740 (7.0%)	2,055 (8.0%)	2,055 (8.0%)	12,490 (8.6%)	—	—	—	(3.9%)
Polish	144,115 (1.9%)	7,460 (3.3%)	1,410 (2.6%)	545 (2.1%)	545 (2.1%)	5,505 (3.8%)	—	—	—	(1.7%)
Italian	463,095 (6.0%)	12,850 (5.7%)	990 (1.1%)	270 (1.0%)	270 (1.0%)	11,590 (8.0%)	—	—	—	(0.9%)
French	737,360 (9.6%)	20,300 (9.0%)	4,915 (9.5%)	2,420 (9.4%)	2,420 (9.4%)	12,965 (8.9%)	—	—	—	(0.9%)
German	475,315 (6.2%)	11,540 (5.1%)	3,605 (6.8%)	1,675 (6.5%)	1,675 (6.5%)	6,260 (4.3%)	—	—	—	(0.8%)
British Isles	4,576,000 (59.4%)	95,365 (42.5%)	20,765 (39.0%)	12,955 (50.3%)	12,955 (50.3%)	61,645 (42.4%)	—	—	—	(0.7%)
Netherlands	206,935 (2.7%)	3,850 (1.7%)	710 (1.3%)	700 (2.7%)	700 (2.7%)	2,440 (1.7%)	—	—	—	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown	779,235 (10.1%)	14,285 (6.4%)	2,335 (4.4%)	905 (3.5%)	905 (3.5%)	11,045 (7.6%)	—	—	—	(0.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada 1971, Census of Canada, Population according to Ethnic Groups, cat. no. 92-723.

¹Percentage of the ethnic group in Northwestern Ontario divided by Percent in Ontario.

5. Education

The level of educational attainment among a population is an important factor in its occupational pattern and its adaptability. An individual's education level and specialization may determine his or her array of choices within the labour market of a given area (see Table 5, page 21).

A relatively large percentage of the population 15 years old and over in the Region are concentrated in the lower levels of educational attainment. More than half of the population 15 years old and over had obtained only a high school education or less.

The differences between males and females in educational attainment are noticeable. The male segment had slightly higher proportions of persons at the opposite ends of the educational spectrum; more males than females had attended university, and more males than females had obtained only an elementary school education. On the other hand, a higher proportion of females than of males had some secondary education and post-secondary (vocational) training or training other than university.

6. Labour force

Only a part of any population of labour force age may actually be in the labour force at any given time. In 1971 90,410 persons were in the labour force in Northwestern Ontario, a number that represents 58.6 percent of the population 15 years old and over. The remaining 41.4 percent of the 15+ population includes students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers who had been enumerated in off-season and who had not been looking for work, and persons who could not work because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability (see Table 6, page 22).

Only 32.3 percent of the labour force was female. Thus, the labour force of the Region was "male-dominant," and the majority of females were occupied outside the labour force. This pattern also obtains in the Ontario labour force.

The unemployed in Northwestern Ontario were 3.4 percent of the population of labour force age in 1971. Given the larger absolute numbers of males than of females within the labour force it is not surprising that male unemployment was higher than female unemployment--4.5 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, of the population aged 15 and over.

7. Sub-regional variations

This section of the study reviews the migratory status of the population of labour force age within the community clusters of Northwestern Ontario at the time of the 1971 census. It examines differences among clusters in the proportions of non-movers, intra-municipal movers, intra-regional internal migrants, inter-regional internal migrants, and immigrants, and provides a basis for comparing the influence of the 1966-71 migration on the populations of the various clusters in 1971.

More than half (56.2 percent) of the population of labour force age within Northwestern Ontario had not changed residence during the five-year period between 1966 and 1971 (see Figure 9, page 24). Another 25.0 percent had moved only intra-municipally. Thus, 81.2 percent of the population 15 years old and over within the Region were non-migrants. The remaining 18.8 percent (or 27,050 people) residing in Northwestern Ontario had migrated at some time during the five-year period.⁵ More

⁵Because of the lack of census information, the data compiled here deal only

Table 5

Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over, By Highest Level Of Schooling
and By Sex, For Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Sex	Population Fifteen Years and Over	Highest Level Of Schooling			
		Less than Grade Nine	Through Thirteen	Post-Secondary	Some University
Total	154,395 (100.0%)	36.2%	42.7%	12.4%	8.6%
Male	79,635 (100.0%)	38.1%	40.5%	11.2%	10.3%
Female	74,760 (100.0%)	34.2%	45.1%	13.8%	6.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 6

Numerical and Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over,
By Sex and By Labour Force Activity In Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Sex	Total Population Fifteen Years Old and Over	In Labour Force			Not In Labour Force		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Not Worked Since 1970	Worked Since 1970
Total	154,395 (100.0%)	90,410 (58.6%)	83,665 ¹ (54.2%)	5,165 ¹ (3.4%)	63,975 ² (41.4%)	50,680 ² (32.8%)	13,295 ² (8.6%)
Male	79,635 (100.0%)	61,195 (76.8%)	56,825 ¹ (71.4%)	3,605 ¹ (4.5%)	18,435 ² (23.2%)	13,035 ² (16.4%)	5,405 ² (6.8%)
Female	74,765 (100.0%)	29,215 (39.1%)	26,840 ¹ (35.9%)	1,555 ¹ (2.1%)	45,540 ² (60.9%)	37,660 ² (50.3%)	7,895 (10.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

¹The base of these statistics was 88,825.

²The base of these statistics was 90,410.

than half of these migrants moved within Ontario, and the larger proportion of the intra-provincial migrants moved within Northwestern Ontario. Migration into Northwestern Ontario from the other nine economic regions of the Province was roughly equal to that which occurred from the other provinces into the Region--4.4 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. The remaining 2.7 percent of the population of labour force age had been immigrants to Canada during the intercensal period.

Rainy River had the highest percentage of non-movers among the three Districts, although this percentage was barely above that of the Thunder Bay District (57.6 percent and 57.0 percent, respectively). Thunder Bay had the highest percentage of non-migrants (83.2 percent), a figure substantially above that of Kenora (76.9 percent).

Thus, the District whose 1971 population aged 15 and over was most affected by migration was that of Kenora. Eight percent of Kenora's 1971 population of labour force age had migrated from other parts of Northwestern Ontario, and another four percent had come from other parts of Ontario. The Kenora District had the largest percentage (7 percent) of 1971 population aged 15 and over who were in-migrants from another province. The Rainy River District also had a higher-than-average percentage of migrants from elsewhere in Ontario (12 percent).

In each District less than three percent of the 1971 population of labour force age consisted of persons who resided outside Canada on June 1, 1966. The highest figure was 2.9 percent for the Thunder Bay District, closely followed by 2.7 percent for the Rainy River District.

Within each District there is further variation in the composition of the 1971 population by migration status (see Figures 10, 11, and 12, pages 25-27). Within the Thunder Bay District the Thunder Bay and Nipigon/Red Rock clusters had the highest proportions of non-migrants, 85.0 percent and 80.3 percent, respectively. The Thunder Bay cluster contains not only the metropolitan area of Thunder Bay, but also the surrounding communities of Neebing, Shuniah, Oliver, Conmee, Paipoonage, O'Connor, and Gillies, which serve as the suburban fringe of the city. Even though there was a high proportion of non-migrants within this cluster, there is evidence of active intra-municipal mobility. The wider variety of housing stock that is found in an urbanized area of such a size facilitates intra-urban movement.

The Nipigon/Red Rock cluster, which is located between the Thunder Bay cluster in the west and the peripheral clusters of Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina and Lake Superior in the north and east, had a distribution similar in some respects to both segments. While there was a large proportion of non-movers, there also seemed to be a notable proportion of intra-regional migrants similar to that in the Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina cluster. Because of their location close to Northwestern Ontario, these two clusters also had larger proportions of inter-provincial migrants than any of the other sub-regions.

The Rainy River District is divided into three clusters: Rainy River, Fort Frances, and Atikokan. The Rainy River and Fort Frances clusters had relatively high proportions of non-migrants, especially in the non-mover categories. This similarity between the distributions in the two clusters is understandable in view of their locations. The peripheries (i.e., the towns of Fort Frances and Rainy River) are fifty-eight miles apart along a lateral line and are joined by Highway Eleven. The intra-provincial migrants that both clusters contained were almost exclusively drawn from within Northwestern Ontario. This is especially true of the population in the Fort Frances cluster, of which 10.9 percent were intra-regional migrants. Although

with differences in the places of residence between 1966 and 1971. They do not reflect multiple moves that may have occurred during the five-year period.

Figure 9

Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status
in 1971 for Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts

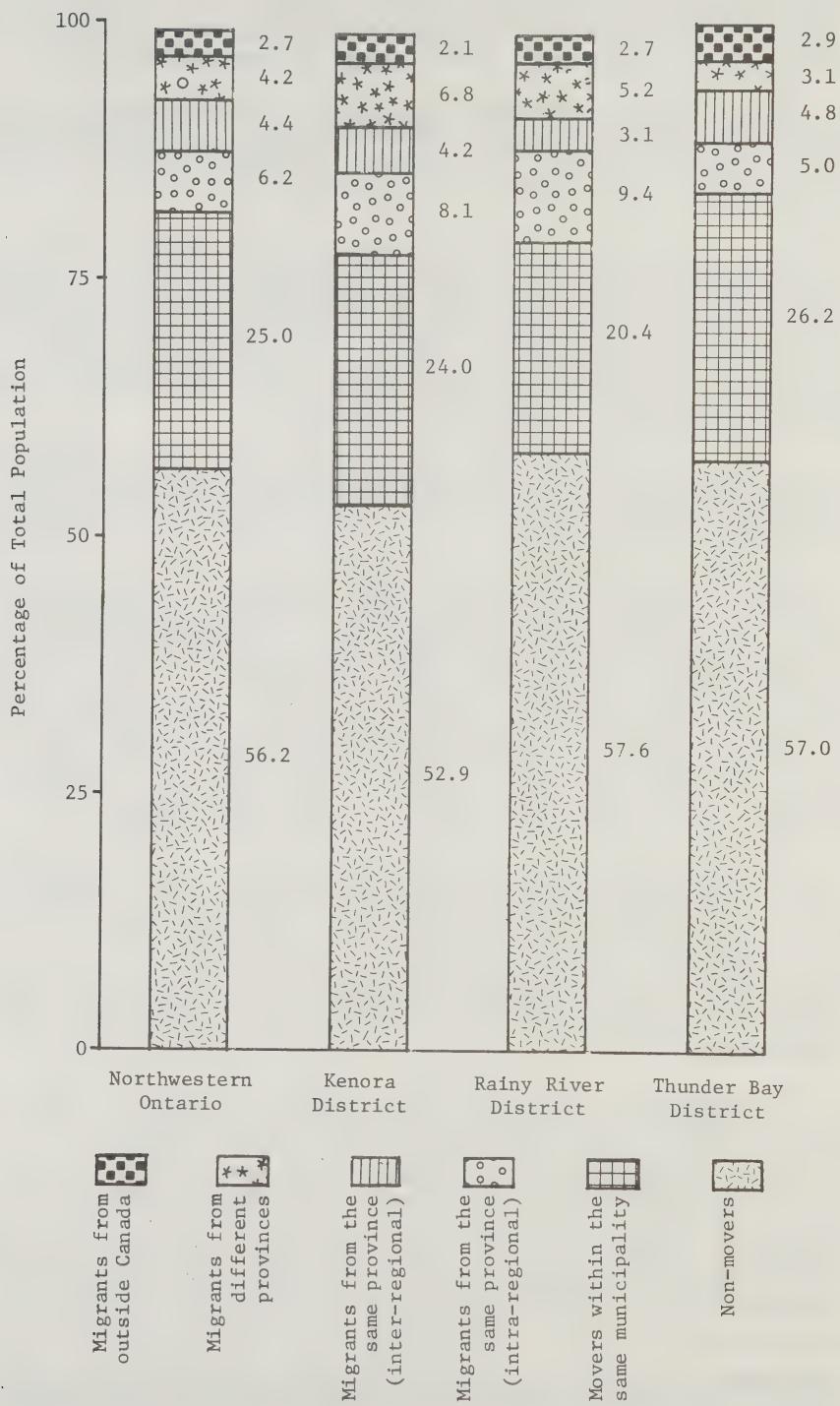


Figure 10

Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status
in 1971 for the Kenora District
by Its Community Clusters

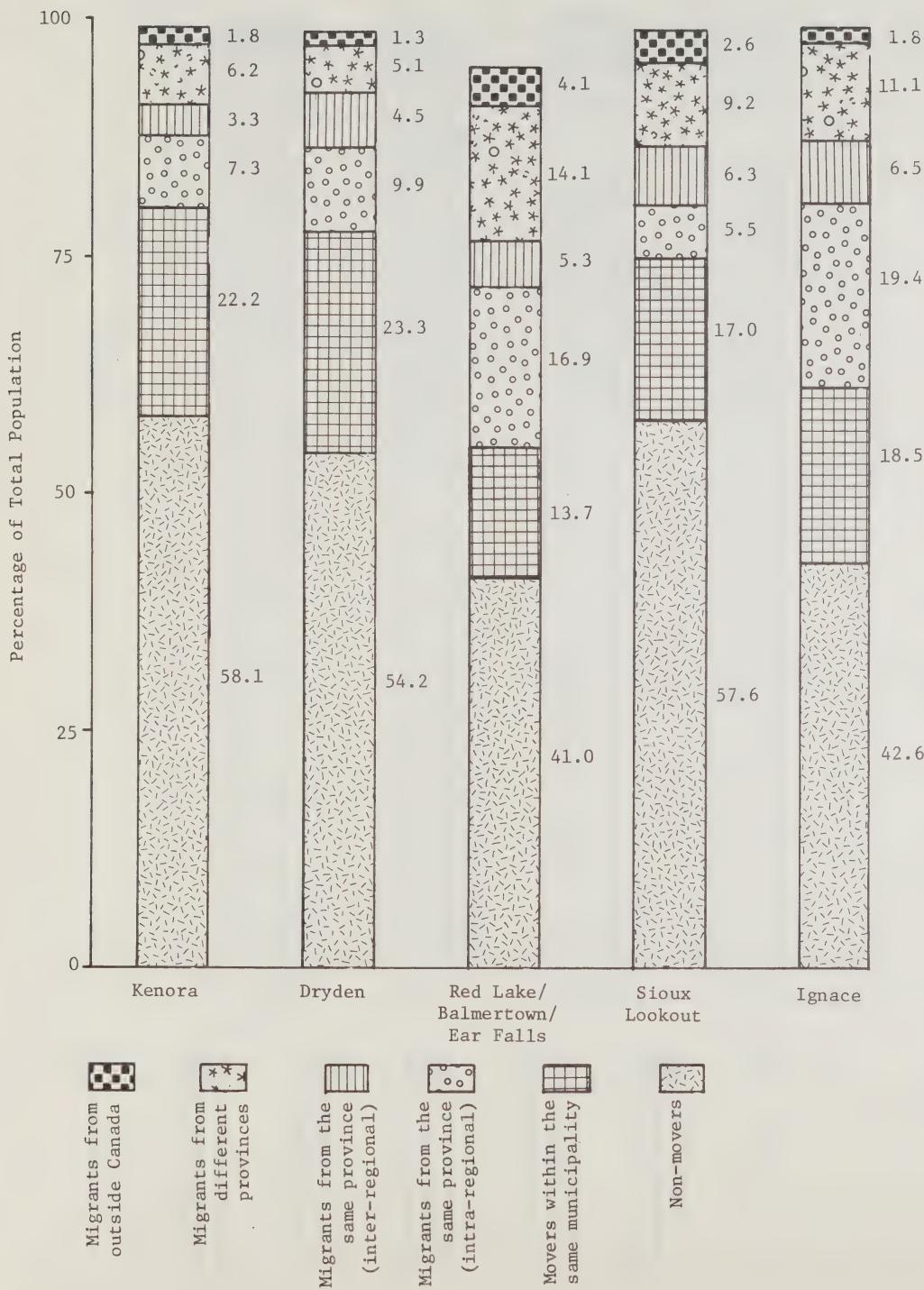


Figure 11

Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status
in 1971 for the Rainy River District
by Its Community Clusters

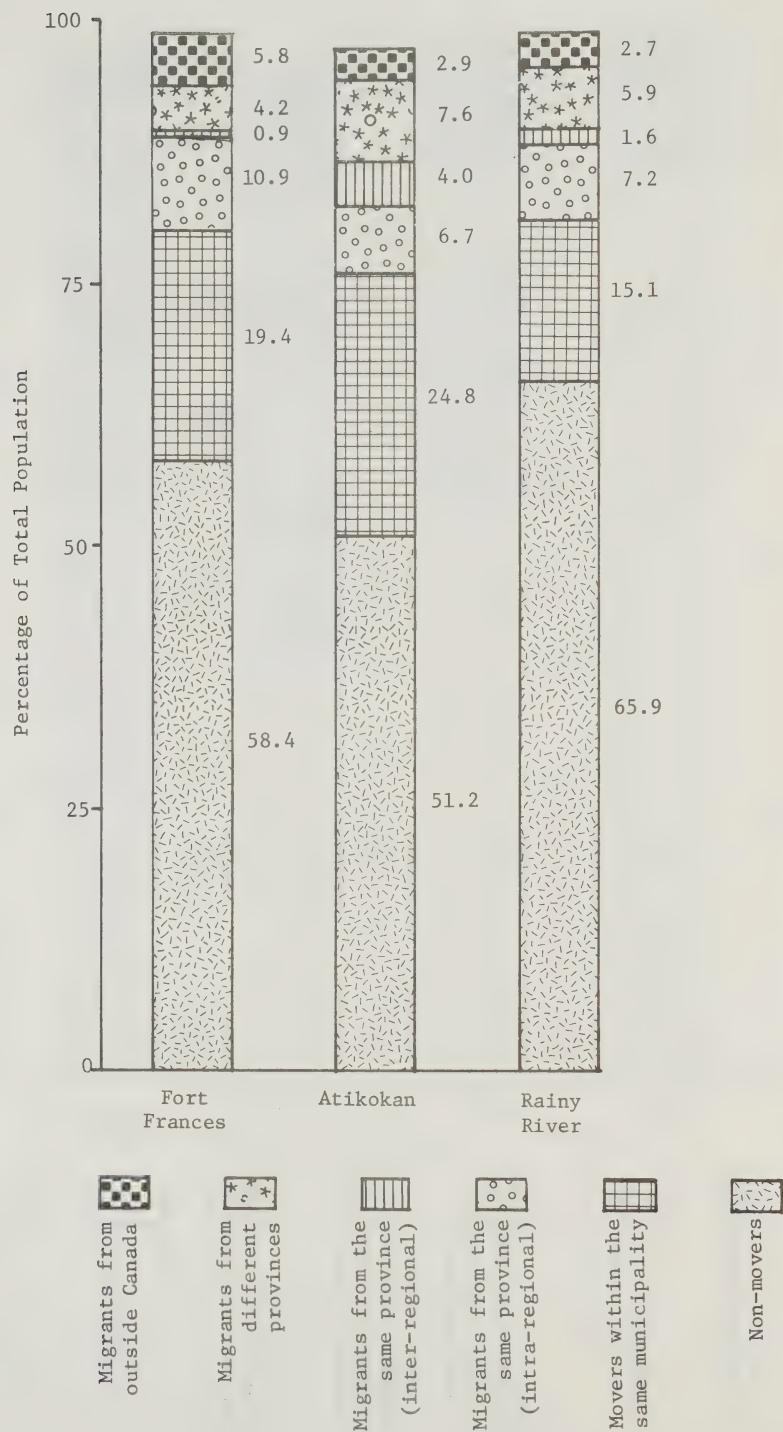
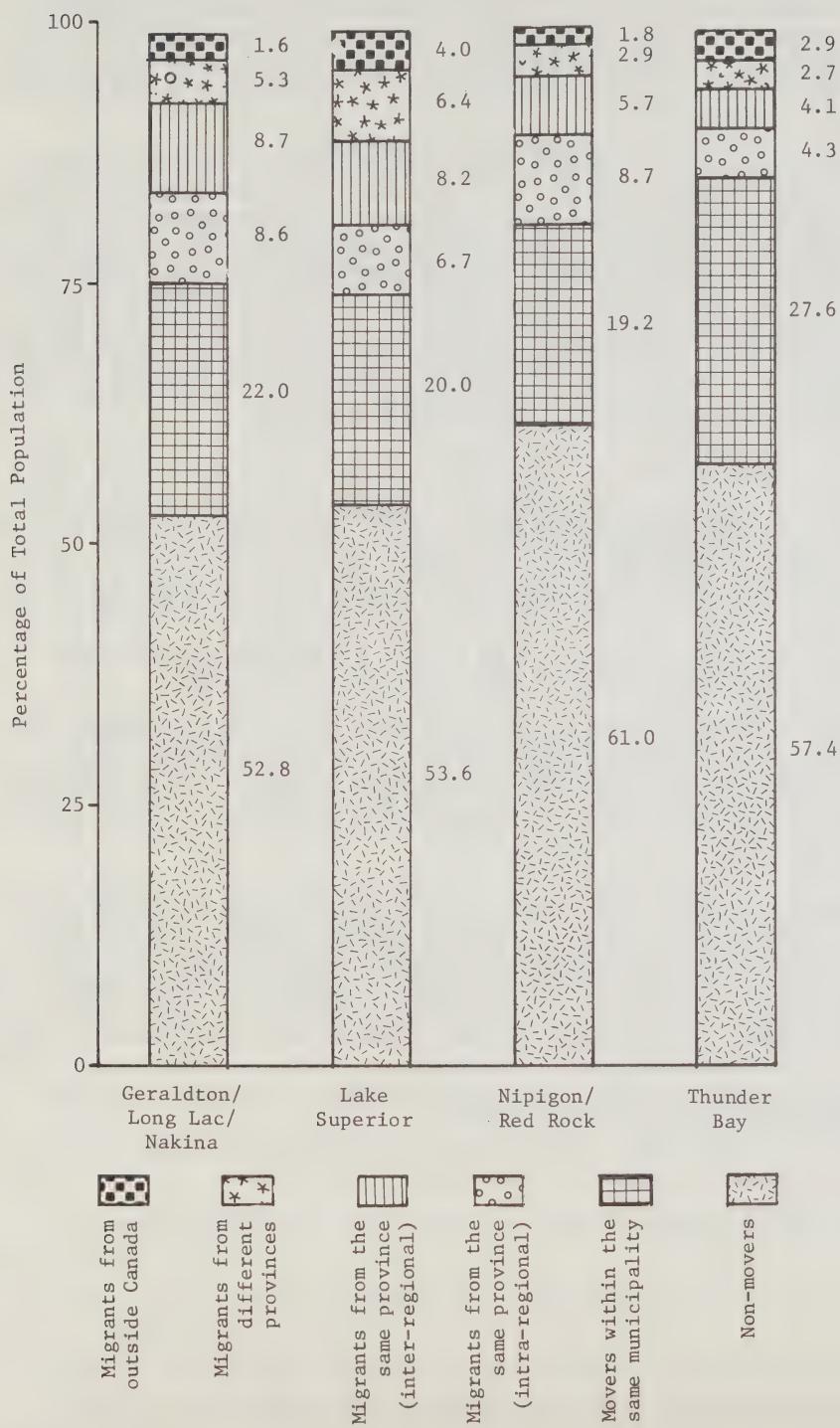


Figure 12

Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Migration Status
in 1971 for the Thunder Bay District
by Its Community Clusters



no conclusive data on movement between the two clusters can be presented here, one could speculate that, because of the distance between them, residential movement which has been categorised as intra-regional has occurred primarily between these two clusters. Fort Frances had a noticeably higher proportion of immigrants than the average for the Region as a whole. However, since this cluster is located close to the southern border of Ontario, it is possible that the United States may be one of its major sources of immigration.

Atikokan, which is not directly in the shadow of the other two clusters, manifested a slightly different migrant mix. Its non-migrant group quantitatively was almost equal to that within the other two clusters, but was composed of a higher proportion of intra-municipal movers--24.8 percent. Since the cluster contains only the town of Atikokan, this pattern indicates much residential mobility within the town. Atikokan also attracted proportionately more inter-regional migrants than either the Fort Frances or the Rainy River clusters, as well as the most sizeable proportion of inter-provincial migrants. This could be in part because of the addition of approximately 600 new jobs in the town in 1970 as a result of the opening of the Steep Rock Mines. Such an addition may also have generated both an expansion of the old facilities within the town and an addition of new ones.

The five clusters within the Kenora District exhibited the most striking variations in their proportions of migrants and non-migrants. The greatest differences were found in the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster and the Ignace cluster. These two clusters had higher proportions of intra-regional, inter-regional, and inter-provincial migrants than the other clusters in Northwestern Ontario, and comparatively smaller proportions of non-migrants. Approximately 40.0 percent of the population in either cluster were non-movers between 1967 and 1971. Intra-municipal movement was relatively small, especially in the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster; only 13.7 percent of its population were intra-municipal movers.

Although a thorough discussion of the reasons for the distributions mentioned above within each community cluster cannot be undertaken at this point, certain broad conclusions and hypotheses may be suggested in regard to the variations observed. There are several factors that may play an important role in the proportions of non-migrants within a cluster as well as in the types of migrants that are prevalent in the sub-regional composition.

The community clusters that either incorporate a relatively large town or city (e.g., the Kenora-Keewatin cluster, the Fort Frances cluster, and the Thunder Bay cluster) or are situated directly in the shadow of such an area (i.e., the Nipigon/Red Rock cluster and the Rainy River cluster) had higher proportions of non-migrants. This is to be expected because a larger sub-region may offer a wider array of job opportunities, more facilities, and a greater variety of housing stock. Conversely, the smaller and more remote the community cluster is, the higher its proportion of migrants will be. This is especially evident in the case of the Red Lake/Balmertown/Nakina cluster and the Ignace cluster.

CHAPTER III

REGIONAL IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION

For every stream of migration into Northwestern Ontario from a variety of origins, there is also a counter-stream of migration outwards to a variety of destinations. The effect of these streams on the population 15 years old and over in the Region as a whole is presented in the form of in-migration and out-migration ratios (see Tables 7 and 8, pages 30 and 31, respectively). The in-migration ratios have been calculated by dividing the total in-migration between 1966 and 1971 by the total reporting population¹ in Northwestern Ontario in 1971. Thus, the Regional in-migration ratio of 17.5 percent signifies that this percentage of the total population enumerated within the Region in 1971 consisted of migrants who had either moved within the Region or entered it from outside during the 1966-71 period.

The percentage distributions of in-migrants to Northwestern Ontario by origin show that the Region experienced considerable intra-regional movement: 35.5 percent of all the in-migrants had moved within Northwestern Ontario. The Thunder Bay and Kenora Districts contributed most of this population distribution--19.0 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively.

The percentages of migrants from other regions of Ontario and from other provinces were almost equal (24.5 percent and 23.9 percent, respectively). However, when specific origins within the two categories are examined, the proportion of migrants from the adjacent Province of Manitoba is seen to be higher--10.8 percent--than from any single origin within Ontario. The percentages of in-migrants from other provinces can be ranked according to distance, from 3.9 percent for Quebec to 1.6 percent and 2.1 percent for Alberta and British Columbia, respectively.

Only two economic regions in Ontario stand out as sources of intra-provincial migration, Region 3 and Region 9, contributing between six and seven percent of the migration into Northwestern Ontario. Region 3 is Central Ontario, an area that is highly urbanized and has a high population density. Region 9 is Northeastern Ontario, which borders on Northwestern Ontario. It is interesting to note that 15.3 percent of the in-migrants came to the Region from outside Canada. Their origins will be discussed in more detail in the sub-section on the foreign-born population.

The out-migration ratios in Table 8 have been computed by dividing the total number of out-migrants between 1966 and 1971 by the total number of the potential migratory population in Northwestern Ontario in 1971. This potential migratory population consists of the total of non-migrants plus out-migrants from 1966 to 1971.

It should be noted at the outset that the out-migration data quoted here do not include:

- 1) those persons who emigrated from the Region to destinations outside Canada, and

¹The reporting population equals the sum of in-migrants plus non-migrants (in-migrants for this calculation include those who did not state their places of residence in 1966).

Table 7

Five-Year In-Migration Ratios Intra-Regionally, Inter-Provincially,
and from Outside Canada for Northwestern Ontario, 1966 - 1971¹

	In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over	In-Migration Ratio ²	Distribution (%)
Northwestern Ontario Total	27,050	17.5	100.0
Area of Origin:			
Intra-Regional	9,590	6.2	35.5
Kenora District	2,810	1.8	10.4
Rainy River District	1,640	1.1	6.1
Thunder Bay District	5,140	3.3	19.0
Inter-Regional	6,635	4.3	24.5
Eastern Ontario	545	0.4	2.0
Lake Ontario	290	0.2	1.1
Central Ontario	1,630	1.1	6.0
Niagara	685	0.4	2.5
Lake Erie	355	0.2	1.3
Lake St. Clair	270	0.2	1.0
Midwestern Ontario	555	0.4	2.1
Georgian Bay	350	0.2	1.3
Northeastern Ontario	1,955	1.3	7.2
Inter-Provincial	6,460	4.2	23.9
Atlantic Provinces	545	0.4	2.0
Quebec	1,055	0.7	3.9
Manitoba	2,920	1.9	10.8
Saskatchewan	860	0.6	3.2
Alberta	435	0.3	1.6
British Columbia	575	0.4	2.1
Yukon/Northwest Territories	70	-	0.3
Outside Canada	4,145	2.7	15.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

¹The reporting population used to calculate ratios is the 1971 estimated population of Northwestern Ontario, 154,390 people.

²In-migration ratios are calculated as (in-migration/reporting population) × 100.

Table 8

Five-Year Out-Migration Ratios Intra-Regionally,
Intra-Provincially, and Inter-Provincially,
For Northwestern Ontario, 1966 - 1971¹

	Out-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over	Out-Migration Ratio ³	Distribution (Percent)
Northwestern Ontario Total ²	27,540	18.0	100.0
Area of Destination:			
Intra-Regional	9,590	6.3	34.8
Kenora District	3,020	2.0	11.0
Rainy River District	2,135	1.4	7.8
Thunder Bay District	4,440	2.9	16.1
Inter-Regional	8,360	5.5	30.6
Eastern Ontario	830	0.5	3.0
Lake Ontario	275	0.2	1.0
Central Ontario	243	1.6	8.8
Niagara	730	0.5	2.7
Lake Erie	410	0.3	1.5
Lake St. Clair	400	0.3	1.5
Midwestern Ontario	530	0.4	1.9
Georgian Bay	425	0.3	1.5
Northeastern Ontario	2,330	1.5	8.5
Inter-Provincial	9,590	6.3	34.8
Atlantic Provinces	470	0.3	1.7
Quebec	655	0.4	2.4
Manitoba	3,460	2.3	12.6
Saskatchewan	680	0.4	2.5
Alberta	1,125	0.7	4.1
British Columbia	3,115	2.0	11.3
Yukon/Northwest Territories	85	0.1	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

¹The base used to calculate out-migration ratios was the total potential population, that is, non-migrants in Northwestern Ontario plus out-migrants Northwestern Ontario - 152,895.

²This figure excludes the estimated number of emigrants abroad.

³Out-migration ratios calculated as (out-migration/potential population) × 100.

- 2) those out-migrants who did not report their places of residence in 1966, but who had in fact resided in Northwestern Ontario at that time.

The out-migration ratio for Northwestern Ontario as a whole was 18.0 percent. Thus, at least 18.0 percent of the population residing in Northwestern Ontario in 1966 were enumerated later on in municipalities different from their 1966 places of residence (either within the Region or outside). It is important to note that 35 percent of these "out-migrants" actually moved within Northwestern Ontario.

The numbers of out-migrants to other provinces exceeded those of out-migrants to other regions in Ontario. Although the neighbouring Province of Manitoba drew the highest percentage of out-migrants, it is noteworthy that the Province of British Columbia attracted 11.3 percent of the migrants from the Northwestern Ontario Region in spite of its great distance from the Region. Furthermore, Alberta, which was a small source of in-migrants to the Region, attracted a comparatively high proportion of out-migrants (4.1 percent). The largest numbers of intra-provincial out-migrants moved to Central Ontario and Northeastern Ontario, regions that were also the most significant sources of in-migration to Northwestern Ontario.

Because of the above-mentioned defects in the centre's data it is not appropriate to compute net migration from that source. However, the actual volume of gross flow² of migrants within and across the Region's boundaries is relatively high. For Northwestern Ontario as a whole the migration turnover³ was at least 34 percent of the existing population of labour force age in 1971. Excluding intra-regional migrants, the corresponding migration turnover is at least 18 percent of the above-mentioned population.

1. In-migration

It is helpful in considering the role of migration as a source of labour supply for Northwestern Ontario to observe how the migrants who come from a particular source (e.g., Manitoba) tend to be distributed over different parts of the Region. It is also instructive from the perspective of a particular District in Northwestern Ontario to know what major areas its migrants come from. The effect of these migrants on the economy of the District depends on characteristics such as age, education, and occupation. Observation of systematic differences in the socio-economic composition of in-migrants to different Districts in Northwestern Ontario helps to show how the characteristics of such Districts relate to the pattern of their population movements. This section explores these topics by reviewing major similarities and differences among the Districts in respect of the sources and the characteristics of these in-migrants.

1. A. Origins and destinations

Between 1966 and 1971 about 27,000 persons who were of labour force age in 1971 migrated to or within Northwestern Ontario. Four thousand of these migrants resided outside Canada in 1966, and another ten thousand migrated between places within Northwestern Ontario. Thus, only 13,000 migrated to Northwestern Ontario from other parts of Canada outside Northwestern Ontario (see Table 9, page 33).

The Thunder Bay District was the predominant destination for those from all

²Gross migration is a measure of total movement or turnover (in-migrants plus out-migrants).

³Migration turnover equals the sum of in-migrants and out-migrants, including migrants within Northwestern Ontario.

Table 9

Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over,
From Within Canada and Abroad For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971

Place of Residence, 1966	Place of Residence, 1971		
	Northwestern Ontario	Kenora District	Rainy River District
Total In-Migrants	27,055 (100.0%)	7,395 (100.0%)	3,565 (100.0%)
Canada	22,920 (84.7%)	6,660 (90.1%)	3,100 (87.0%)
Outside Canada	4,145 (15.3%)	735 (9.9%)	470 (13.2%)
			2,940 (18.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

but one of the major sources of migration into Northwestern Ontario. The exceptional case was Manitoba, for which the Kenora District was the favoured destination (see Table 10, page 35).

There were broad similarities among all three Districts in the proportional distribution of the migrants by area of origin. In each District more than two-thirds of the migrants were moving from one municipality to another within Ontario. The majority of these migrants within Ontario were changing residence inside Northwestern Ontario (see Table 11, page 36). In each District Manitoba was the most prominent province-of-origin for the migrants coming from outside Ontario. However, the Kenora and Rainy River Districts "relied" much more heavily on Manitoba as the major out-of-province source of migrants than the Thunder Bay District did. As a source of migrants to Northwestern Ontario, no other province approached Manitoba in importance.

Migrants going from one part of Northwestern Ontario to another moved primarily within the same District (see Table 12, page 37). More than two-thirds of the intra-regional migrants in each of the three Districts were persons moving from one municipality to another inside the same District.

If the above patterns persist, then communities in Northwestern Ontario that are looking to migration as a source of labour supply will typically find other parts of the Region to be their most fruitful sources. If these sources fail, Central Ontario, Northeastern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan are likely to provide the most abundant supplies of potential in-migrants.

1. B. Sex-age composition

There were more males than females among in-migrants both to the Region as a whole and to each of the Districts. This pattern held true for both intra-provincial and inter-provincial migration. The immigrants to the Thunder Bay District were also "male-dominant." However, the reverse was true for the immigrants to the Kenora and Rainy River Districts (see Table 13, page 38). The Kenora District also had the highest proportion of females moving inter-provincially. However, since the Kenora District received the majority of its inter-provincial migrants from the contiguous province of Manitoba, this inter-provincial movement of females may take place over relatively short distances.

Migrants of both sexes throughout the three Districts were concentrated mainly within the younger age groups of 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34. There was an especially high concentration of migrants in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Kenora.

The immigrants to the Region were slightly older on the average than the migrants within Canada. The peak in both sexes for most District destinations was in the 25-29 age group. Slightly higher proportions of migrants to the Kenora and Thunder Bay Districts were between the ages 30-34 and 35-39. However, very low proportions of the immigrants to the Rainy River District were in these age groups.

In summary, migration into each of the three Districts was mainly "male-dominant." Age selectivity was universal; migrants for all Districts and from all origins were concentrated within the younger age groups. However, distance seemed to play a role in the age distribution of the migrants. The immigrants and the inter-provincial migrants seemed to be "slightly older" than the intra-provincial migrants.

1. C. Educational attainment

The Districts were broadly similar in regard to the educational composition of their migrants. In each District a majority of the migrants of labour force age had attended secondary school (see Table 14, page 39), and the next largest category

Table 10

Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over From Within Canada,
With Destinations In Northwestern Ontario and Its Three Districts, 1971

Place of Residence, 1966	Place of Residence in 1971			
	Northwestern Ontario	Kenora District	Rainy River District	Thunder Bay District
Total Canada	22,920 (100.0%)	6,600 (100.0%)	3,100 (100.0%)	13,160 (100.0%)
Ontario	16,460 (71.8%)	4,300 (64.6%)	2,190 (70.6%)	9,970 (75.9%)
Within Northwestern Ontario	9,605 (41.9%)	2,815 (42.3%)	1,650 (53.2%)	5,140 (39.1%)
Elsewhere in Ontario	6,855 (30.0%)	1,485 (22.3%)	540 (17.4%)	4,830 (36.7%)
Atlantic Provinces	545 (2.4%)	110 (1.7%)	95 (3.1%)	340 (2.6%)
Quebec	1,055 (4.6%)	240 (3.6%)	75 (2.4%)	740 (5.6%)
Manitoba	2,920 (12.7%)	1,310 (19.7%)	515 (16.6%)	1,095 (8.3%)
Saskatchewan	860 (3.8%)	355 (5.3%)	60 (1.9%)	445 (3.4%)
Alberta	435 (1.9%)	135 (2.0%)	70 (2.3%)	230 (1.7%)
British Columbia	575 (2.5%)	190 (2.9%)	80 (2.6%)	305 (2.3%)
Yukon/Northwest Territories	70 (0.3%)	20 (0.3%)	15 (0.5%)	35 (0.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 11

Numerical and Percentage Distributions of Inter-Regional Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over,
For Northwestern Ontario and The Districts, 1971

Region of Residence, 1966	Place of Residence, 1971			
	Northwestern Ontario	Kenora District	Rainy River District	Thunder Bay District
Total Ontario	16,460 (100.0%)	4,300 (100.0%)	2,190 (100.0%)	9,970 (100.0%)
Eastern Ontario	545 (3.3%)	110 (2.6%)	35 (1.6%)	400 (4.0%)
Lake Ontario	290 (1.8%)	70 (1.6%)	45 (2.1%)	175 (1.8%)
Central Ontario	1,630 (9.9%)	255 (5.9%)	120 (5.5%)	1,255 (12.6%)
Niagara Region	685 (4.2%)	170 (4.0%)	70 (3.2%)	445 (4.5%)
Lake Erie	355 (2.2%)	100 (2.3%)	45 (2.1%)	210 (2.1%)
Lake St. Clair	270 (1.6%)	35 (0.8%)	15 (0.7%)	220 (2.2%)
Midwestern Ontario	555 (3.4%)	200 (4.7%)	40 (1.8%)	315 (3.2%)
Georgian Bay	350 (2.1%)	55 (1.3%)	40 (1.8%)	255 (2.6%)
Northeastern Ontario	1,955 (11.9%)	415 (9.7%)	130 (5.9%)	1,410 (14.1%)
Northwestern Ontario	9,605 (58.4%)	2,815 (65.5%)	1,650 (75.3%)	5,140 (51.6%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 12

Numerical and Percentage Distributions Of Intra-Regional Migrants For Destinations Within
Northwestern Ontario and Its Three Districts, 1971

Place of Residence, 1966	Place of Residence, 1971		
	Northwestern Ontario Total	Kenora District	Rainy River District
Total Northwestern Ontario	9,605 (100.0%)	2,815 (67.1%)	1,650 (100.0%)
Kenora District	3,020 (31.4%)	1,890 (10.5%)	305 (18.5%)
Kenora	525 (5.5%)	295 (6.4%)	95 (5.8%)
Dryden	385 (4.0%)	180 (5.1%)	65 (3.9%)
Remaining Kenora District	2,100 (21.9%)	1,410 (50.1%)	140 (8.5%)
Municipality not stated	10 (0.1%)	10 (0.4%)	—
Rainy River District	2,135 (22.2%)	370 (13.1%)	1,105 (67.0%)
Rainy River	220 (2.3%)	35 (1.2%)	145 (8.8%)
Fort Frances	630 (6.6%)	165 (5.9%)	210 (12.7%)
Atikokan	510 (5.3%)	75 (2.7%)	160 (10.0%)
Remaining Rainy River District	770 (8.0%)	100 (3.6%)	580 (35.2%)
Municipality not stated	15 (0.2%)	—	15 (0.9%)
Thunder Bay District	4,435 (46.2%)	545 (19.4%)	230 (13.9%)
Thunder Bay	1,555 (16.2%)	370 (13.1%)	180 (10.9%)
Remaining Thunder Bay District	2,840 (30.0%)	180 (6.4%)	50 (3.0%)
Municipality not stated	50 (0.5%)	—	5 (0.3%)

Table 1.3

In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over By Type Of Move, By Age Group, and By Sex,
For Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, 1971

District and Age Group	Type of Move and Sex									
	Total Migrants		Intra-Provincial		Inter-Provincial		Outside Canada			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kenora	3,765	3,625								
15 - 19	10.88%	13.24%	11.72%	13.65%	9.72%	12.83%	8.33%	13.34%		
20 - 24	19.52%	25.66%	19.31%	24.94%	20.24%	30.53%	18.06%	17.34%		
25 - 29	18.46%	18.07%	16.78%	16.71%	19.43%	18.14%	25.00%	25.34%		
30 - 34	14.21%	11.72%	14.25%	12.24%	13.36%	10.18%	15.28%	14.67%		
35 - 39	11.42%	8.41%	10.57%	7.77%	12.96%	8.85%	11.11%	10.67%		
40 - 44	6.91%	5.24%	7.60%	4.45%	6.48%	5.31%	6.94%	5.30%		
45 +	18.60%	17.66%	19.77%	20.24%	17.81%	14.16%	15.28%	13.34%		
Rainy River	1,915	1,655	1,190	995	490	415	230	240		
15 - 19	12.27%	13.90%	13.87%	15.58%	10.20%	9.64%	8.70%	12.50%		
20 - 24	18.28%	20.24%	19.75%	20.50%	14.29%	24.10%	17.39%	16.67%		
25 - 29	18.28%	19.03%	15.55%	16.58%	22.45%	24.10%	21.74%	25.00%		
30 - 34	14.88%	12.39%	11.35%	10.05%	19.39%	14.46%	26.09%	16.66%		
35 - 39	7.05%	6.95%	7.14%	7.04%	8.16%	7.23%	4.35%	4.17%		
40 - 44	6.00%	5.74%	5.88%	5.12%	10.20%	7.23%	-	6.25%		
45 +	23.24%	21.75%	26.46%	25.13%	15.31%	13.24%	21.73%	18.75%		
Thunder Bay	8,325	7,770	5,135	4,835	1,705	1,485	1,485	1,455		
15 - 19	10.81%	12.93%	12.56%	15.00%	8.80%	9.77%	7.41%	9.28%		
20 - 24	18.50%	22.65%	18.21%	23.27%	18.18%	23.57%	19.87%	19.93%		
25 - 29	19.10%	19.12%	16.26%	16.65%	23.46%	23.23%	23.57%	23.02%		
30 - 34	13.87%	11.71%	12.37%	10.12%	16.42%	12.12%	16.50%	16.50%		
35 - 39	10.15%	8.43%	9.45%	7.45%	9.97%	10.10%	12.80%	10.31%		
40 - 44	8.77%	7.21%	8.76%	7.65%	9.68%	6.73%	7.41%	5.84%		
45 +	18.80%	17.95%	22.39%	19.86%	13.49%	14.48%	12.44%	15.12%		

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 14

Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years and Over,
 By Type Of Movement and Level Of Schooling,
 1971

Area and Level of Schooling	Type of Movement			
	Total Migrants	Intra- Provincial	Inter- Provincial	Outside Canada
Kenora District				
Less than Grade Nine	24.4	27.5	21.2	17.1
Secondary School	43.5	43.8	44.5	39.1
Post-Secondary School	18.4	17.7	19.9	18.5
University	13.6	10.9	14.6	26.0
Rainy River District				
Less than Grade Nine	23.0	25.4	22.6	13.9
Secondary School	45.4	45.4	47.0	42.6
Post-Secondary School	16.4	17.1	14.4	17.0
University	15.1	12.1	15.5	28.7
Thunder Bay District				
Less than Grade Nine	25.9	25.1	17.7	37.8
Secondary School	37.2	39.4	43.7	22.3
Post-Secondary School	18.8	18.8	20.1	17.4
University	18.1	16.8	18.3	22.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

had attended elementary school. Substantially lower proportions of the migrants had attained post-secondary, non-university and university levels, the former being slightly larger than the latter. There were some systematic differences among the Districts with regard to the educational pattern of their in-migration.

The education distribution for migrants from all points of origin is very similar for the Districts of Kenora and Rainy River. Most differences are within two percent, the largest difference being 5.5 percent for inter-provincial migrants having grades 9-13 plus vocational training (called "Post-Secondary" in Table 14). The Thunder Bay District had slightly greater than average proportions of intra- and inter-provincial migrants in the two highest education categories (grades 9-13 with vocational training, and university), while the Kenora and Rainy River Districts had greater proportions in the three lowest categories. The relative distributions of immigrants from abroad are nearly reversed. The Thunder Bay District had twice the proportion of migrants who had obtained an elementary education that Kenora and Rainy River had, and the smallest proportion in the university category.

1. D. Occupations

Inter-District variations in the occupational distribution of migrants tend to reflect differences in the demand for labour by occupation from one District to another. Within a given District occupational deviations from the average by migrants from specific points of origin indicate origin-related supply variations, which are also of interest in this section.

The Kenora District had the highest concentration of migrants in Forestry and Logging, in Mining and Quarrying, and in Processing Occupations. About 15 percent of Kenora's experienced labour force migrants were concentrated in these three broad occupation groups. In the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts the corresponding figures were below 12 percent (see Tables 15A and 15B, pages 42 to 45).

The Rainy River District had the highest concentration of experienced labour force in-migrants in the combination of Machining and Related, Product Fabricating and Repairing, and Transport Equipment Operating Occupations (a total of 14 percent). In the other two Districts the corresponding figures were closer to 11 percent of the experienced labour force in-migrants.

As expected, the Thunder Bay District had the largest percentage of experienced labour force in-migrants in Teaching and Related and in Managerial and Related Occupations (13 percent). However, the figures for the Kenora District (12 percent) and the Rainy River District (11 percent) were not much lower (see Table 15B).

There tend to be above-average concentrations of intra-regional migrants in Forestry and Logging, Processing, Material Handling, and Service Occupations, and below-average concentrations in Teaching. Migrants coming into Northwestern Ontario from other regions in Ontario have an above-average concentration in Teaching and a below-average concentration in Forestry and Logging, Processing, and Service. Inter-provincial migrants have an above-average concentration in Mining and Quarrying and in Transport Equipment Operating Occupations, and a below-average concentration in Service Occupations in each District. Migrants from outside Canada have an above-average concentration in Service Occupations.

Migrants from outside Canada have the highest concentrations in Forestry and Logging in the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, and the lowest in Kenora. Inter-provincial migrants in Rainy River and inter-regional (intra-provincial) migrants in Thunder Bay have the lowest concentrations in Forestry and Logging. Intra- and inter-regional migrants to Rainy River show an above-average concentration in Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, and migrants from outside Canada show above-average concentrations in these occupations in Thunder Bay and

Rainy River.

1. E. Distribution of the foreign-born population

The preceding sections have shown that recent immigration to Canada has not been a major source of labour supply for Northwestern Ontario. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile to inquire whether this immigration shows an unusual degree of concentration in any of the Districts of the Region. In order to place this discussion in perspective the whole foreign-born population should be considered.

In 1971 there were 35,000 foreign-born persons of labour force age in Northwestern Ontario. Only about three thousand (8.9 percent) had moved to Canada between 1966 and 1971 (see Tables 16A and 16B, pages 46 and 47, respectively). A similar pattern obtains in each of the three Districts--a small fraction of the foreign-born residents in each District had moved to Canada in the five years preceding the 1971 census. The Kenora District had the highest percentage of 1966-71 immigrants among its foreign-born population (10.3 percent). These percentages can be computed from the first column of Table 16B.

In each period the vast majority of immigrants have chosen to settle in the Thunder Bay District. Very much smaller percentages of these persons may be found in the Kenora and Rainy River Districts in each period of immigration, Kenora being more important than Rainy River in this respect.

In the periods up to 1971 the Thunder Bay District, which accounted for 66 percent of the Regional population in 1971, received 75.3 percent of the foreign-born immigrants; the Kenora District, which had 23 percent of the population, received 15.3 percent; and the Rainy River District, which had 11 percent of the population, received 9.3 percent.

This preference for Thunder Bay has varied according to the migrants' countries of origin. In each period above-average percentages of migrants from Italy, from other Northern European countries, and from the U.S.S.R. have gone to Thunder Bay, while below-average percentages of migrants from the U.S.A., Germany, Poland, and the U.K. have gone there.

The relative volumes of migration from particular countries of origin have also changed. Before 1946 the U.K. provided more than twice as many migrants to the Region as any other country. Since 1946 the U.K. has been second to Italy in the total number of migrants it has sent to the Region. The "Other Countries" category, which accounted for 12 percent of the Region's foreign-born migrants before 1946, accounts for 32 percent between 1966 and 1971. Germany and the Iron Curtain countries (Poland and the U.S.S.R.), which accounted for 21 percent of the migrants before 1946 and 28 percent between 1946 and 1965, account for only 6 percent between 1966 and 1971. The other Northern European countries, which accounted for 24 percent of the total migration before 1946, account for only 9 percent between 1966 and 1971.

The effect of these changes has been to replace the traditional non-English-speaking sources of migration by Italy and the "Other Countries," which together account for 51 percent of the Regional migration between 1966 and 1971.

There are significant differences among the Districts in the distribution of recent immigrants by country of birth. Italy is the most prominent country of birth of foreign-born immigrants to the Thunder Bay District between 1966 and 1971. The U.S.A. is the most important birthplace for recent immigrants to the Kenora District, while the United Kingdom is the most important birthplace of those to the Rainy River District.

Table 15A

Numerical Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over In Experienced Labour Force,
By Occupation, For The Three Districts In Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Occupational Groups	Kenora District				Outside Canada
	Total Migrants	Total Ontario	Intra-Regional	Inter-Regional	
All Occupations (A0)	4,690	2,635	1,710	925	1,610
Forestry and Logging Occupations (75)	260	135	145	40	75
Mining and Quarrying Occupations (77)	235	115	75	40	110
Processing Occupations (81/82)	230	150	125	25	65
Machining and Related Occupations (83)	65	40	20	20	30
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing (85)	220	130	85	45	80
Transport Equipment Operating (91)	245	125	80	45	105
Material Handling and Related Occupations (93)	60	35	25	10	25
Service Occupations (61)	660	395	295	120	195
Construction Trades (87)	325	170	110	66	130
Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations (11)	180	105	55	56	60
Teaching and Related Occupations (27)	385	230	100	130	130
Other (OT)	1,825	955	615	340	605
					275

Table 15A (continued)

	Rainy River District				Thunder Bay						
	Total Migrants	Total Ontario	Intra-Regional	Inter-Regional	Outside Canada	Total Ontario Migrants	Total Ontario	Intra-Regional	Inter-Regional	Inter-Provincial	Outside Canada
(A0)	2,205	1,290	935	355	630	305	9,900	5,965	2,940	3,025	2,085
(75)	100	70	55	15	20	435	250	165	85	80	105
(77)	65	30	25	5	40	—	250	115	35	80	90
(81/82)	60	35	30	5	15	5	430	285	200	85	90
(83)	45	20	15	5	30	5	165	95	45	50	35
(85)	135	105	75	30	10	15	545	280	145	135	110
(91)	120	80	70	10	45	5	440	305	180	125	115
(93)	50	40	40	—	5	5	235	140	90	50	40
(61)	270	150	120	30	65	45	1,235	745	400	345	240
(87)	200	130	85	45	65	15	700	380	220	160	120
(11)	90	40	30	10	35	20	475	300	105	195	140
(27)	160	100	40	60	40	20	850	540	140	400	125
(CT)	900	490	350	140	265	150	4,140	2,530	1,215	1,315	900
											705

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 15B

Percentage Distributions Of In-Migrants Fifteen Years Old and Over In Experienced Labour Force,
By Occupation, For The Three Districts In Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Occupational Groups	Kenora District					Outside Canada
	Total Migrants	Total Ontario	Intra-Regional	Inter-Regional	Inter-Provincial	
All Occupations (A0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and Logging Occupations (75)	5.5	7.0	8.5	4.3	4.7	1.0
Mining and Quarrying Occupations (77)	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	6.8	4.0
Processing Occupations (81/82)	4.9	5.7	7.3	2.7	4.0	4.0
Machining and Related Occupations (83)	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.9	-
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing (85)	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.0
Transport Equipment Operating (91)	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.9	6.5	4.0
Material Handling and Related Occupations (93)	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.0
Service Occupations (61)	14.1	15.0	16.1	13.0	12.1	14.7
Construction Trades (87)	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	8.1	4.9
Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations (11)	3.8	4.0	3.2	5.4	3.7	0.9
Teaching and Related Occupations (27)	8.2	8.7	5.8	14.1	8.1	5.9
Other (OT)	38.9	36.2	36.0	36.8	37.6	53.9

Table 15B (continued)

	Rainy River District					Thunder Bay District				
	Total Migrants	Total Ontario	Intra-Regional	Inter-Regional	Inter-Provincial	Total Migrants	Total Ontario	Intra-Regional	Inter-Regional	Inter-Provincial
(A0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(75)	4.5	5.4	5.9	4.2	2.4	6.6	4.4	4.2	5.6	2.8
(77)	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.4	6.3	-	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.6
(81/82)	2.7	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.4	1.6	4.3	4.8	6.8	2.8
(83)	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
(85)	6.1	8.1	8.0	8.5	1.6	4.9	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5
(91)	5.9	6.2	7.5	2.8	7.1	1.6	4.4	5.1	6.1	4.1
(93)	2.3	3.1	4.3	-	0.8	1.6	2.4	2.3	3.1	1.7
(61)	12.2	11.6	12.8	8.5	10.3	14.8	12.5	12.5	13.6	11.4
(87)	9.1	10.1	9.1	12.7	10.3	4.9	7.1	6.3	7.5	5.3
(11)	4.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	5.6	6.6	4.8	5.0	3.6	6.4
(27)	7.3	7.8	4.3	16.9	6.3	6.6	8.6	9.1	4.8	13.2
(07)	40.8	38.0	37.4	39.4	42.1	49.2	41.8	42.4	41.3	42.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 16A

Percentage Distribution Of Foreign-Born Population Fifteen Years Old and Over
By Country Of Origin For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts,
According To Period Of Immigration, 1971

Area	Country of Origin								
	Total	United Kingdom	Italy	U.S.A.	Poland	Germany	U.S.S.R.	Other Northern European	Other Countries
Prior to 1946									
Northwestern Ontario	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0
Kenora	16.1	20.8	8.8	18.1	21.3	31.5	15.9	9.5	12.8
Rainy River	11.6	7.9	4.4	34.4	10.1	18.5	6.6	7.8	11.7
Thunder Bay	72.3	71.2	86.8	47.5	68.5	51.9	77.5	82.4	75.5
1946 to 1965									
Northwestern Ontario	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0
Kenora	14.2	16.2	7.9	37.2	16.8	21.3	12.7	4.4	15.1
Rainy River	7.2	11.4	1.2	27.6	5.9	8.2	5.0	2.2	9.5
Thunder Bay	78.6	72.2	90.9	35.9	76.6	70.3	83.6	93.9	75.3
1966 to 1971									
Northwestern Ontario	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0
Kenora	17.8	19.1	5.8	35.1	12.5	25.0	—	8.6	18.9
Rainy River	9.0	18.3	—	18.6	25.0	15.0	—	5.2	3.5
Thunder Bay	73.1	63.5	94.2	47.4	62.5	60.0	100.0	87.9	77.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 16B

Numerical Distribution Of Foreign-Born Population, Fifteen Years Old and Over
 By Country Of Origin, For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts,
 According To Period Of Immigration

Area	Birthplace						Northern European	Other Countries
	Total	United Kingdom	Italy	U.S.A.	Poland	Germany		
<i>Prior to 1946</i>								
Northwestern Ontario	15,485	4,300	680	1,800	1,430	270	1,510	3,700
Kenora	2,490	895	60	325	305	85	240	350
Rainy River	1,800	340	30	620	145	50	100	295
Thunder Bay	11,195	3,060	590	855	980	140	1,170	3,050
<i>1946 to 1965</i>								
Northwestern Ontario	16,685	2,280	3,500	780	1,430	2,135	1,100	2,065
Kenora	2,375	370	275	290	240	455	140	90
Rainy River	1,200	260	40	215	85	175	55	45
Thunder Bay	13,110	1,645	3,180	280	1,095	1,500	920	1,940
<i>1966 to 1971</i>								
Northwestern Ontario	3,155	575	605	485	80	100	10	290
Kenora	560	110	35	170	10	25	—	25
Rainy River	285	105	—	90	20	15	—	15
Thunder Bay	2,305	365	570	230	45	60	10	255
								780

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

2. Out-migration

2. A. Origins and destinations

In the previous examination of out-migration ratios for Northwestern Ontario as a whole (see Table 8, page 31) it was noted that the majority of movement took place within the Region itself. The numbers of out-migrants who moved to another province were approximately equal to the numbers of those who moved to another part of Ontario outside Northwestern Ontario.

Even though this general pattern can be applied to each of the Districts, there are marked differences in the proportions of migrants who moved from the individual Districts to various destinations. Furthermore, the out-migration to particular areas is similar in volume to the in-migration from those same areas. The major sources of in-migrants to Northwestern Ontario tend to be the most important destinations of out-migrants from the Region.

The proportion of out-migrants who left Northwestern Ontario was higher for the Thunder Bay District than for the other two Districts. While 70 percent of the out-migrants from municipalities in the Thunder Bay District left Northwestern Ontario, only 52 percent of the out-migrants from Rainy River did likewise. The corresponding figure for the Kenora District is 62 percent (see Table 17, page 49). Out-migrants from the District of Thunder Bay also had the greatest propensity to move to other regions in Ontario.

Among the other provinces, the most important destinations of migration from Northwestern Ontario were Manitoba and British Columbia. Thirteen percent of the out-migrants of labour force age who left Northwestern Ontario were residing in Manitoba in 1971, and 11 percent were residing in British Columbia. These percentages include migrants moving from one municipality to another within Northwestern Ontario. The prominence of Manitoba as a destination of out-migrants was especially marked for those leaving the Kenora District. Nineteen percent of the out-migrants from this District went to Manitoba, a figure much larger than the corresponding figures of 12 percent and 10 percent for the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, respectively. The propensity to move to British Columbia was greatest among the out-migrants from the Thunder Bay District (12 percent), but the percentages were not much lower for the other Districts.

Large proportions of all movement for each of the Districts comprised persons moving within Northwestern Ontario. This intra-regional movement was predominantly inter-municipal within the same District. Inter-District movement was primarily directed towards the Thunder Bay District, which was also the most prominent source of out-migration from Northwestern Ontario. More than one-third of the migrants from the District moved to another region in Ontario. The major receiving areas for these migrants were Central Ontario and Northeastern Ontario. Smaller but still significant absolute numbers of migrants moved from the Thunder Bay District to the Niagara and Eastern Ontario Regions. Given the studies that have already been conducted on the destinations chosen by migrants, the hypothesis can be formulated that much of this movement was inter-urban between the City of Thunder Bay (and surrounding area) and Metropolitan Toronto (and surrounding area). Northeastern Ontario's share of out-migrants from the remaining clusters in the Thunder Bay District increases with the proximity of the given cluster. It is noteworthy that the Nipigon/Red Rock cluster had a higher proportion of out-migrants remaining in Northwestern Ontario than the other clusters within the Thunder Bay District.

The majority of out-migrants from the Thunder Bay District to other provinces moved to British Columbia and Manitoba. It is significant that the out-migration from this District to Alberta was almost exclusively from the Thunder Bay community cluster.

Table 17
Percentage Distributions Of Out-Migrants From Northwestern Ontario By Destination Within Canada,
For Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts and Their Community Clusters, 1971

Place of Residence, 1966	Canada	Place of Residence, 1971									
		Total	Ontario Within Northwestern Ontario	Excluding Northwestern Ontario	Northwestern Ontario	Maritimes	Quebec	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total Northwestern Ontario	100.0	65.1	34.7	30.3	1.7	2.4	12.6	2.5	4.1	11.3	0.3
Kenora District	100.0	58.9	37.4	21.6	1.3	2.6	18.5	2.8	4.5	11.0	0.5
Kenora/Keewatin	100.0	52.8	36.0	16.8	0.7	1.1	23.2	1.8	6.8	13.7	0.4
Dryden	100.0	60.0	38.2	21.8	0.7	3.0	14.4	2.6	3.3	15.6	0.4
Balnertown/ Ear Falls	100.0	58.2	34.7	23.5	2.6	2.6	21.9	2.0	1.5	10.7	0.5
Sioux Lookout	100.0	50.9	26.4	24.5	3.0	6.6	16.2	6.6	6.0	9.6	0.6
Tenace	100.0	76.7	55.8	20.9	—	—	4.7	7.0	—	11.6	—
Remainder Kenora District	100.0	65.9	41.5	24.4	1.1	2.8	16.9	2.1	3.8	6.6	0.9
Rainy River District	100.0	70.6	48.0	22.6	0.3	0.7	12.1	3.4	3.6	9.2	0.1
Fort Frances	100.0	76.0	56.0	20.0	—	1.0	9.3	3.5	3.0	7.0	0.3
Atikokan	100.0	55.3	37.0	18.3	0.4	—	15.0	4.8	7.0	17.2	0.4
Rainy River	100.0	74.8	53.1	21.7	—	—	17.7	2.0	0.7	—	—
Remainder Rainy River District	100.0	89.6	34.3	55.3	1.5	3.0	4.5	1.5	—	—	—
Thunder Bay District	100.0	66.8	29.5	37.3	2.3	2.8	9.6	2.1	4.0	12.1	0.3
Thunder Bay	100.0	59.9	21.4	38.5	1.7	2.0	12.4	2.0	5.7	16.1	0.2
Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina	100.0	81.3	47.9	33.4	1.4	3.9	4.2	3.5	1.4	4.2	0.4
Nipigon/Red Rock	100.0	78.1	53.6	24.5	4.5	0.7	5.2	2.6	1.3	7.1	—
Lake Superior	100.0	68.6	24.4	44.2	4.0	6.2	5.9	1.9	1.9	10.6	0.5
Remainder Thunder Bay District	100.0	81.3	49.6	31.7	3.1	3.1	6.8	0.9	1.4	3.1	—

The Kenora District was most susceptible to inter-provincial out-migration. The Province of Manitoba, whose share of migration was almost as large as that of the other regions in Ontario, absorbed the majority of these migrants. British Columbia ranked second in the proportion of migrants who left the Kenora District. Alberta was the destination of approximately five percent of the out-migrants from these municipalities. (These percentages include migrants who went from one municipality to another within Northwestern Ontario.) The Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster and the Ignace cluster sent negligible proportions of migrants to Alberta. This lack is counterbalanced by a high rate of migration to Manitoba from the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster and a disproportionately high rate of migration from the Ignace cluster to other parts of Northwestern Ontario.

As stated in the section above on in-migrants, the destinations of the majority of Rainy River migrants were within Northwestern Ontario. Most of this movement was inter-municipal within the District. More than half of the out-migrants from the Fort Frances and Rainy River clusters moved within Northwestern Ontario (56.0 percent and 53.1 percent, respectively; see Table 18, page 51).

The predominant provincial destinations of out-migrants from the Rainy River District were the same as those for out-migrants from the other Districts. It should be noted, however, that while a slightly higher-than-average percentage of migrants (for Northwestern Ontario) moved from the Rainy River District to Saskatchewan, a slightly lower-than-average percentage moved to British Columbia. This holds true for both the Fort Frances and Rainy River clusters. The Atikokan cluster, by contrast, shows a higher proportional out-migration to all western provinces than to the rest of the District.

Table 18
Percentage Distributions Of Out-Migrants From Northwestern Ontario By Destination Within Ontario
For Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts and Their Community Clusters, 1971

Place of Residence, 1966	Ontario	Place of Residence, 1971								
		Eastern Ontario Region	Lake Ontario Region	Central Ontario Region	Niagara Region	Lake Erie Region	Lake St. Clair Region	Midwestern Ontario Region	Georgian Bay Region	Northeastern Ontario Region
Total Northwestern Ontario	100.0	4.6	1.5	13.6	4.1	2.3	2.9	2.3	13.0	55.5
Kenora District	100.0	3.8	1.1	12.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	2.0	9.8	63.5
Kenora/Keewatin	100.0	2.1	0.4	12.6	3.4	0.8	1.7	1.3	9.2	68.2
Dryden	100.0	2.5	1.9	13.0	1.2	5.6	—	0.6	6.8	63.6
Red Lake/ Balmertown/ Ear Falls	100.0	3.5	1.8	10.5	7.9	3.5	1.8	0.9	3.5	6.1
Sioux Lookout	100.0	12.9	—	17.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.9	8.2	51.8
Ignace	100.0	—	3.0	6.1	15.2	—	—	—	6.1	72.7
Remainder Kenora District	100.0	3.5	0.6	10.3	0.6	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	13.8
Rainy River District	100.0	3.0	2.2	6.5	2.4	0.8	1.6	3.0	2.5	68.0
Fort Frances	100.0	2.6	2.6	7.9	2.6	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.3	4.6
Atikokan	100.0	2.6	2.6	6.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	4.0	2.0	66.9
Rainy River	100.0	1.8	1.8	5.5	—	0.9	1.8	5.5	2.7	9.1
Remainder Rainy River District	100.0	8.3	—	1.7	6.7	—	3.3	5.0	5.0	31.7
Thunder Bay District	100.0	5.5	1.4	16.5	5.1	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.4	15.8
Thunder Bay	100.0	5.2	1.7	21.9	6.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	2.4	14.1
Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina	100.0	2.6	2.2	3.5	1.7	—	0.9	3.0	2.6	18.6
Nipigon/Red Rock	100.0	6.6	—	6.6	3.3	—	4.1	—	0.8	10.7
Lake Superior	100.0	9.7	1.7	13.8	3.4	2.8	1.0	2.8	3.4	25.5
Remainder Thunder Bay District	100.0	4.5	0.3	—	9.4	4.9	0.7	2.1	2.1	61.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

CHAPTER IV

DIRECTIONS OF CHANGE IN POPULATION COMPOSITION

Between 1966 and 1971 Northwestern Ontario experienced in- and out-migration flows both within and from the Region. However, it has yet to be determined if and how this migration affected the composition of the population of labour force age within the Region and its individual Districts. Tables 19 to 22 (see pages 53 to 56) give the percentage distributions of each migrant category in Northwestern Ontario and its Districts--non-migrant, in-migrant, and out-migrant--according to age-sex composition, educational attainment levels, and major occupational groups.

1. Age-sex composition

Both immigrants and out-migrants showed a substantially "younger" age composition than the non-migrants. In-migration thus tends to raise the proportion of young adults in the Regional population, while out-migration tends to lower it. However, the age distribution of the in-migration flow was younger than that of the out-migration flow. Unfortunately, their net effect on the age structure cannot be gauged properly because of the lack of data for the substantial number of out-migrants who failed to identify Northwestern Ontario as their 1966 place of destination (i.e., the weight of the out-migration flow relative to that of the im-migration flow cannot be determined [see Table 19, page 53]).

2. Educational attainment levels

An examination of the levels of educational attainment among the in-migrants, out-migrants, and non-migrants leads one to hypothesize that, for the Region as a whole, migration had little effect on the educational level of the population of labour force age (see Table 20, page 54). Overall and for each of the three Districts non-migrants have lower levels of educational attainment than in-migrants or out-migrants. The majority of non-migrants were concentrated within the elementary and the secondary school levels (38.6 percent and 43.3 percent, respectively), much smaller percentages of non-migrants having reached post-secondary or university levels. These distributions are reflected in each of the Districts, although the non-migrants in the Kenora District are more heavily concentrated in the "less-than-grade-nine" segment than those of the other two Districts. On the other hand, the Thunder Bay District had slightly larger percentages of non-migrants in the higher categories of educational attainment.

The in-migrant and out-migrant groups were weighted more towards the post-secondary and university levels than the non-migrants were. However, the majority of Regional in-migrants and out-migrants were still concentrated within the secondary school attainment level. In the two middle levels of educational attainment (i.e., secondary and post-secondary) there were somewhat higher percentages of out-migrants than of in-migrants, and among those who attained a university level there were more in-migrants than out-migrants. Thus, if the volumes of in- and out-migration were equal to the net, the effect of migration would have been to increase the proportion of highly educated persons in Northwestern Ontario. Unfortunately, there is no adequate measure of the volume of out-migration.

Table 19

Percentage Distribution Of Population Fifteen Years Old and Over By Migration Status,
By Age Groups, and By Sex, For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971

District and Age Group	Sex and Migration Status						Female		
	Total			Male			Non- Migrants	In- Migrants	Out- Migrants
	Non- Migrants	In- Migrants	Out- Migrants	Non- Migrants	In- Migrants	Out- Migrants			
Northwestern Ontario									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	15.3	12.1	13.2	15.6	11.0	12.2	15.0	13.1	14.2
20 - 34	24.3	52.7	46.0	24.3	51.6	45.2	24.2	53.9	46.8
35 years and over	60.4	35.2	40.8	60.1	37.4	42.6	60.8	33.0	39.0
Kenora									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	16.5	11.5	13.3	16.8	10.5	12.7	16.2	12.6	14.0
20 - 34	25.5	56.0	47.1	25.6	54.0	46.4	25.3	58.0	47.8
35 years and over	58.0	32.5	39.6	57.6	35.5	40.9	58.5	29.4	38.2
Rainy River									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	16.9	10.4	16.0	17.9	10.2	13.5	16.0	10.2	18.3
20 - 34	20.6	58.6	41.8	20.7	57.7	45.3	20.4	60.0	45.0
35 years and over	62.5	31.0	38.9	61.4	32.1	41.2	63.6	29.8	36.7
Thunder Bay									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	14.7	11.0	12.3	14.8	10.2	11.7	14.5	12.0	12.9
20 - 34	24.5	55.6	46.7	24.5	50.7	45.2	24.5	56.6	48.4
35 years and over	60.8	33.4	41.0	60.7	35.1	43.1	61.0	31.4	38.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 20

Percentage Distributions Of Non-Migrants, In-Migrants and Out-Migrants,
 By Level Of Education,
 Northwestern Ontario and The Districts,
 1966 - 1971

District and Level of Education	Migration Status		
	Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Northwestern Ontario			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than Grade Nine	38.6	25.2	23.3
Secondary	43.3	40.0	42.9
Post-Secondary	11.2	18.4	19.3
Some University	7.0	16.5	14.6
Kenora District			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than Grade Nine	44.4	24.4	26.4
Secondary	41.7	43.5	43.6
Post-Secondary	9.1	18.5	17.8
Some University	4.9	13.7	12.3
Rainy River District			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than Grade Nine	38.1	23.0	22.0
Secondary	46.8	45.4	18.3
Post-Secondary	9.3	16.4	13.4
Some University	5.8	15.2	46.4
Thunder Bay District			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than Grade Nine	36.8	25.9	22.2
Secondary	43.2	37.2	41.5
Post-Secondary	12.2	18.8	20.4
Some University	7.8	18.1	15.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 21

Indices of Dissimilarity In The Experienced Labour Force For In-Migrants and Out-Migrants In Comparison To Non-Migrants, and
 A Comparison Of Out-Migrants To In-Migrants
 For Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Age Groups	Migration Status		
	In-migrants	Out-migrants vs. Non-migrants	Out-migrants vs. In-migrants
All Ages	10.35	12.05	6.60
15 - 19	9.70	10.50	10.70
20 - 34	11.70	18.50	8.2
35 Years and Over	11.05	10.60	4.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Table 22

Percentage Distributions Of Experienced Labour Force, By Migration Status,
According To Selected Occupational Groups For Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Occupational Groups	Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
All Occupations	100.3	100.0	100.0
Forestry and Logging	3.5	3.7	1.4
Mining and Quarrying	1.2	3.5	2.9
Processing	6.7	3.2	3.0
Machining and Related	2.1	1.8	2.0
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repair	6.0	5.1	5.4
Transport Equipment Operating	6.0	4.1	4.3
Material Handling and Related	3.3	1.6	2.2
Services	13.4	12.4	12.1
Construction Trades	8.2	7.2	6.8
Managerial, Administrative and Related	3.2	4.7	5.7
Teaching and Related	2.9	9.3	6.5
Other	43.6	43.6	47.9

3. Occupational distributions of non-migrants, in-migrants, and out-migrants

The focus in this section is on the differences in occupational distributions among the non-migrants in the Region's experienced labour force, the in-migrants to the Region, and the out-migrants from the Region. This discussion will give an idea of the supply within the Region and of the effect migration has on its occupational structure. The data exclude intra-regional migrants, both inter-municipal and inter-District. It should also be borne in mind that the occupations of the out-migrants are occupations held at their 1971 places of residence outside Northwestern Ontario.

In order to obtain summary measures of differences in occupational composition (non-migrants vs. in-migrants, non-migrants vs. out-migrants, and out-migrants vs. in-migrants), indices of dissimilarity were calculated. These summary indices¹ are based on the absolute differences among percentages for each occupational group in each movement category. When the differences between percentages for corresponding occupational groups have been determined, they are added without regard to sign and one-half of the sum is taken.² This procedure was repeated for separate age categories (see Table 21, page 55).

The occupational structures of the in-migrant and the out-migrant groups in the experienced labour force differed markedly from that of the non-migrants, having indices of 10.35 percent and 12.05 percent, respectively (see Table 21). Among the age categories the dissimilarity index between in-migrant and non-migrant occupational structures varies between ten and eleven percent. The out-migrants, who scored higher in dissimilarity to non-migrants than the in-migrants did, showed an especially noticeable difference in occupational distributions within the 20-34 age group (18.05 percent), while the 15-19 age group and those 35 years old and over had scores of approximately ten percent.

Out-migrants were much more similar in their occupational distributions to in-migrants (index: 6.60 percent) than either of these two groups was to the non-migrants. Migration tended to have a distinctive occupational pattern whether it was into or out of Northwestern Ontario.

There are noteworthy differences in the individual occupational distributions of non-migrants, in-migrants, and out-migrants. Between 1966 and 1971 the Northwestern Ontario non-migrant group is characterised by high concentrations within "blue-collar" occupations.³ The largest concentrations are in Service Occupations, Construction Trades, Processing Occupations, and Production, Fabricating, Assembling, and Repair. The "white-collar" groups⁴--Managerial, Administrative and Related Occup-

¹Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, et al., The Methods and Materials of Demography (Washington: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975), pp. 231-233.

²"Taking one half of the sum of the absolute differences is equivalent to taking the sum of the positive differences or the sum of the negative differences" (Shryock, Siegel, et al., op. cit., p. 232).

³"Term used to describe production and maintenance workers employed in a plant as distinguished from white collar employees employed in an office. Blue collar workers are usually paid by the hour or on an incentive basis" (Harold S. Roberts, Roberts' Dictionary of Industrial Relations, Revised Version [Washington, 1971], p. 51).

⁴White-collar refers to "a broad category of employees other than production and blue-collar workers, usually officer, clerical, sales, semi-technical profes-

pations, and Teaching and Related Occupations--contained relatively small percentages of non-migrants (3.2 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively). Although one would assume that Mining and Quarrying would have a sizeable concentration of non-migrants because of the large number of Mining concerns within the Region, this is the one "blue-collar" occupational group whose percentage of non-migrants is disproportionately low (1.4 percent).

Both in-migrants and out-migrants show higher concentrations than non-migrants within "white-collar" occupations. In-migrants exhibit a higher relative concentration in the Teaching and Related Occupations (9.3 percent) than non-migrants (2.9 percent) and out-migrants (6.5 percent) (see Table 22, page 56). The most noticeable feature of the occupational distribution of "blue-collar" workers is the more sizeable concentration of in-migrants than of non-migrants in Mining and Quarrying. The experienced labour force in occupations such as Services, Construction Trades, Machining and Related Occupations, and Forestry and Logging was similarly distributed between in-migrant and non-migrant groups. On the other hand, Processing Occupations are interesting because they had a relatively high proportion of non-migrants and a small proportion of in-migrants.

As previously stated, out-migrants, like in-migrants, tended to concentrate in professional occupations. This is especially true in Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations, which show a much higher concentration of out-migrants than of non-migrants (5.7 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively). In Mining and Quarrying the concentration of out-migrants is more than twice that of non-migrants. In Forestry and Logging the converse is true: there is a lower percentage of out-migrants in this group than of either non-migrants or in-migrants.

Thus, the most marked differentials in the occupational distributions among the three movement categories were in the "white-collar" occupations, a finding which leads one to postulate that the more highly professional--and thus more educated--segment of the population in the experienced labour force has a higher propensity to move in and out of Northwestern Ontario. This is especially pertinent in view of the low proportion of non-migrants within these occupational groups. Non-migrants generally concentrate more in the "blue-collar" occupations than in- or out-migrants. The exception is Mining and Quarrying, in which there were higher proportions among in- and out-migrants than among non-migrants. This occupational group seems to have experienced a high turnover within the Region from external sources between 1966 and 1971. By contrast, Forestry and Logging Occupations have higher-than-average proportions among in-migrants (3.7 percent) and a low concentration among out-migrants (1.4 percent).

In closing, some general observations may be made as to the Region's absolute gains and losses in specific occupational groups. Two prominent groups in Northwestern Ontario that experienced gains were Teaching and Related Occupations, and Forestry and Logging Occupations. Managerial and Related Occupations may have sustained an absolute loss through out-migration to external destinations. On the other hand, Mining and Quarrying, which had a small non-migrant concentration, showed an almost negligible increase resulting from migration. It should be borne in mind, however, that the occupations out-migrants took up when they left Northwestern Ontario are not known.

sional, and minor supervisory employees" (*ibid.*, p. 581).

CHAPTER V

EXTRA-REGIONAL LABOUR SUPPLY

The purposes of this section are 1) to ascertain to what extent industries in the Districts and the component clusters "rely on" the influx of labour supply from outside the Region; 2) to examine the variation among industries in their "reliance" on extra-regional labour supply; and 3) to review the main patterns of inter-industry variation in the employment of extra-regional internal migrants and immigrants.

The industries within the Kenora District employed the largest proportions of migrants among the three Districts--24.8 percent (see Table 23, page 60). Those within the Rainy River District employed only a slightly smaller proportion (22.0 percent), and those in the Thunder Bay District relied least on the influx of migrant labour (16.8 percent).

More specific trends in sub-regional shares of employed migrants can be seen in Table 24 (page 61). A community cluster's share of migrants seems to be related to three factors: 1) the size of the cluster; 2) its geographic location; and 3) the distance of the cluster from the City of Thunder Bay. The larger, more urbanized clusters of employed migrants are represented by the Thunder Bay cluster on the lowest end of the continuum. Furthermore, the smaller clusters that are located in the shadow of the Thunder Bay cluster (such as Nipigon/Red Rock) also drew lower-than-average percentages of extra-regional migrants. Conversely, industries in the smaller, more peripheral clusters and in those clusters that were located further from the City of Thunder Bay employed higher percentages of migrants.

Migrants accounted for over thirty-five percent of the employees of industries in the more isolated northwestern portion of the Region (the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster and the Ignace cluster). The corresponding figure for the Lake Superior cluster, which is located on the eastern periphery of the Region, was more than twenty-five percent.

The major industrial divisions that were most "reliant" on in-migrant labour were Mining; Community, Business and Personal Services; and Public Administration (see Tables 25 and 26, pages 62 and 63, respectively). The Mining Industry in the Kenora and Thunder Bay Districts shows a particularly heavy dependence on migrants--44.7 percent and 39.7 percent, respectively. Because of the locationally specific nature of Mining, the majority of the migrants to these two Districts were employed within the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster, the Atikokan cluster, and the Lake Superior cluster.

Community, Business and Personal Services employed large percentages of migrants both at the District level and within most of the clusters. The major group within this division that most often used migrant labour was Education and Related Services; in fact, within each cluster except Thunder Bay more than thirty percent of the employed labour force in Education and Related Occupations were migrants (see Table 26).

The heavy reliance of the Education profession on extra-regional migration was caused primarily by a lack of teacher training facilities within Northwestern Ontario. The only facility within the area before 1971 was the Lakehead Teachers Col-

Table 23

Percentage Distribution Age 15 and Over In The Employed Labour Force Showing Migration Status
For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, By Industrial Division and
Corresponding Major Groups In 1971

	Northwestern Ontario			Kenora District			Rainy River District			Thunder Bay District		
	Total	Non-Migrants	Migrants	Total	Non-Migrants	Migrants	Total	Non-Migrants	Migrants	Total	Non-Migrants	Migrants
Division 2: Forestry	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	73.7	25.0	100.0	76.4	25.0	100.0	77.1	21.9
Logging	100.0	75.3	24.7	100.0	70.2	28.4	100.0	76.5	21.6	100.0	77.1	22.4
Forestry Services	100.0	78.2	21.8	100.0	79.3	19.5	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	76.7	21.9
Division 4: Mines, Quarries, and Oil Wells	100.0	62.8	37.2	100.0	53.5	44.7	100.0	75.2	22.9	100.0	59.7	39.4
Division 5: Manufacturing Industries	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	83.5	15.7	100.0	86.6	12.5	100.0	85.9	13.8
Food and Beverage	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	71.9	25.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	100.0	86.3	12.6
Wood Industries	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	85.0	24.0	100.0	77.4	19.4	100.0	81.7	17.8
Paper and Allied	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	85.9	13.2	100.0	90.2	8.5	100.0	86.9	12.9
Other	100.0	83.6	16.4	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	84.9	14.7
Division 6: Construction Industry	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0	76.1	23.3	100.0	67.2	30.5	100.0	83.3	16.1
Division 7: Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	77.7	20.9	100.0	78.6	22.0	100.0	85.8	13.5
Division 10: Community, Business and Personal Service	100.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	68.8	30.2	100.0	72.0	26.8	100.0	78.3	21.1
Education and Related Accommodation and Food Services	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0	55.6	42.9	100.0	62.4	37.6	100.0	71.1	28.2
Other	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	73.1	25.4	100.0	80.1	18.5	100.0	83.6	15.9
Division 11: Public Administration and Defence	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0	68.8	29.1	100.0	68.5	31.5	100.0	78.3	20.0
Other Federal Administration	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0	63.5	32.5	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	74.6	22.0
Other	100.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0	72.4	26.6	100.0	79.7	19.2
Other Industries	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	75.7	18.7	100.0	81.7	15.9	100.0	85.2	13.0
All Industries	100.0	80.7	19.3	100.0	73.0	24.8	100.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	82.3	16.8

Table 24

Rank Ordering Of Community Clusters According To
The Percentages Of Migrants Employed
In All Industries, 1971

Community Cluster	Percentage Of Migrants Employed
Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls	37.6
Ignace	36.4
Sioux Lookout	26.9
Lake Superior	26.7
Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina	23.7
Atikokan	23.3
Dryden	22.3
Fort Frances	21.7
Kenora/Keewatin	20.3
Nipigon/Red Rock	19.7
Rainy River	19.0
Thunder Bay	14.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

N.B.: For numerical values, refer to Table 25.

Table 25

Numerical Figures Of Migrants Employed In The Labour Force By Specific Industrial Divisions and Their Relevant Major Groups, For Community Clusters In Northwestern Ontario, 1971

Industry and Major Groups	Renora/ Keewatin Dryden	Red Lake/ Balmertown/ Ear Falls	Sioux Lookout	Ignace	Lake Superior	Atikokan	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Geraldton/ Long Lac/ Nakina	Nipigon/ Red Rock	Lake Superior
All Industries	1,320	818	830	270	120	1,165	530	220	6,615	570	370
Division 10: Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	415	260	150	90	30	350	120	60	2,350	150	145
Education and Related Services	165	105	55	45	10	110	60	30	835	75	70
Accommodation and Food Services	120	60	45	15	10	75	25	10	295	10	30
Other	200	95	55	35	5	160	30	10	225	65	45
Division 11: Public Administration and Defence	110	65	45	85	10	145	25	10	555	30	25
Federal and Other Administration	50	5	5	20	—	45	5	—	115	10	—
Other	65	60	45	65	5	100	20	10	435	20	20
											45

Table 26
 Percentage Of Migrants Employed In Industrial Divisions Ten and Eleven and Their Major Groups,
 Ranking The Community Clusters Within Each District In Northwestern Ontario
 According To The Degree Of Reliance, 1971

Industrial Divisions and Major Groups	Districts and Community Clusters						Thunder Bay District Ceredo/Long Lac/ Nakina Lake Superior Rainy River	
	Kenora District			Rainy River District				
	Red Lake/ Balsamtown/ Ear Falls	Ignace	Dryden	Sioux Lookout	Kenora Keewatin	Atikokan		
Division 10								
Community Business and Personal	38.5	35.3	30.0	29.0	27.3	31.2	20.7	
Education and Related Services	57.9	66.7	37.5	56.3	37.5	44.4	32.8	
Accommodation and Food Services	30.0	18.2	24.5	21.4	24.2	23.8	21.4	
Other	37.9	50.0	27.5	20.6	24.0	20.7	28.6	
Division 11								
Public Administration	50.0	33.3	34.2	54.8	22.2	20.0	35.4	
Federal and Other Administration	50.0	—	20.0	50.0	43.5	33.3	39.1	
Other	56.3	25.0	35.3	59.0	17.1	18.2	33.9	

Source: Statistics Canada: Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

G. D. FRASER 25

lege at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay. However, before 1969 even this school did not train secondary school teachers; the majority of teachers thus had to come from outside the Region.

As previously stated, Public Administration also employed sizeable percentages of migrants. This is especially evident in the Rainy River District, in which 31.5 percent of those employed in this industrial division were migrants (see Table 23, page 60). In all Districts the group within this division which relied most heavily on migrants was Federal Administration.¹ It is also interesting to note that Accommodation and Food Services also employed sizeable percentages of migrants, especially in the peripheral clusters within the Kenora District.

In Table 26 the community clusters within each District have been ranked in order of their degree of reliance on migrant labour within these two industrial divisions. In each case the smaller, more isolated clusters display a greater dependence on the employment of migrants.

This dependence on migrant labour is especially acute in those industrial divisions that are composed of "white-collar" occupations. In general the educational attainments and the skill levels of the non-migrants in the smaller clusters are lower and therefore tend to be inadequate to these jobs. Furthermore, there is a transfer system operating in certain "white-collar" jobs according to which some companies may choose to transfer employees into areas where they are needed rather than to fill the positions with persons from the given community cluster. This also holds true for Federal Administration. Here one should add a word of caution with regard to Table 26: a high percentage of employed migrants in a given sub-region does not always reflect a large number in absolute terms (compare Tables 25 and 26).

¹Defense is excluded from this group.

CHAPTER VI

RETENTION OF MIGRANTS

An issue of major importance to this inquiry is whether some sub-regions in Northwestern Ontario have had a greater capacity than others to retain former in-migrants. This issue can only be partially addressed by the calculation of out-migration ratios for persons born outside Ontario--either elsewhere in Canada or outside Canada--who reported moving from Northwestern Ontario between 1966 and 1971; because of shortcomings in these data this inquiry could not be extended to include those out-migrants who were born within the Province of Ontario.

On the whole, Northwestern Ontario seems to have been more successful in retaining immigrants than in retaining Canadian-born migrants (the out-migration ratio is ten percent for immigrants, twenty percent for Canadian-born migrants). The Thunder Bay District exhibits the lowest out-migration ratio among the Districts for both birthplace groups. The Kenora District, on the other hand, has the highest out-migration ratios for both Canadian-born and foreign-born migrants. The Thunder Bay District seems to have been the most successful of the three Districts in retaining its former in-migrants (see Table 27, page 66).

Differences are much more pronounced on a sub-regional level. The smaller, more peripheral clusters (i.e., Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls, Ignace, Lake Superior), which have generally experienced higher in- and out-migration, have almost equally high out-migration ratios for both immigrants and Canadian-born migrants. Out-migration of Canadian-born immigrants from Sioux Lookout is especially high--44.0 percent.

The larger, more urbanized clusters (Kenora/Keewatin, Fort Frances, and Thunder Bay) have smaller out-migration ratios in both the immigrant and Canadian-born migrant groups. These clusters thus exhibit higher-than-average potential to retain their former in-migrants. This pattern also holds true for the smaller clusters in the immediate vicinities of the larger sub-regions, i.e., Dryden, Rainy River, Nipigon/Red Rock, and Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina. Atikokan, which had a comparatively large proportion of population of labour force age, shows disproportionately high out-migration ratios.

Many interrelated factors seem to contribute to the greater ability of some sub-regions than of others to retain their former in-migrants. These factors fall under three major headings:

- 1) Internal socio-economic conditions such as the array of job opportunities, unemployment within the cluster, adequacy and availability of housing, health and recreational facilities, availability of adequate educational facilities, availability of socio-cultural facilities, etc.
- 2) Size of the community cluster.
- 3) Geographic location: accessibility through transportation routes, and distance from major urban centres.

There are also factors more specific to the personal characteristics of the migrants, such as:

Table 27

Out-Migration Ratios For Population Of Labour Force Age, Fifteen Years and Over,
 Born Outside Ontario, For Northwestern Ontario, Its Districts
 and Community Clusters, 1966-1971

	Birthplace		
	Born Outside Ontario	Born in Canada (Outside Ontario)	Born Outside Canada
Northwestern Ontario	15.0	20.0	10.0
Kenora District	21.0	23.0	17.0
Kenora/Keewatin Cluster	15.0	17.0	10.0
Dryden Cluster	16.0	18.0	10.0
Red Lake/Balmertown/ Ear Falls Cluster	25.0	25.0	24.0
Sioux Lookout Cluster	36.0	44.0	21.0
Ignace Cluster	24.0	25.0	23.0
Rainy River District	17.0	21.0	11.0
Fort Frances Cluster	11.0	14.0	8.0
Atikokan Cluster	27.0	29.0	21.0
Rainy River Cluster	17.0	20.0	14.0
Thunder Bay District	12.0	18.0	8.0
Thunder Bay Cluster	10.0	15.0	7.0
Geraldton/Long Lac/ Nakina Cluster	16.0	14.0	7.0
Nipigon/Red Rock Cluster	13.0	14.0	10.0
Lake Superior Cluster	28.0	29.0	25.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

- 1) Life-cycle stage.
- 2) History of previous movement.
- 3) Educational status and income level.
- 4) Ethnocultural ties and affiliations.

An examination of these sets of variables for each cluster would require many separate studies. Here only certain generalised observations can be put forward. The larger, more urbanized clusters exhibit a greater potential to retain former in-migrants (i.e., lower out-migration ratios), as do the small clusters that are located near more urbanized areas or on direct transportation routes. This is especially true of the clusters near the City of Thunder Bay. The smaller, more isolated clusters and those that are dependent on a single enterprise or on locally available resources demonstrate a lesser potential to retain former in-migrants. Because of their size and location these communities have only minimal facilities, and their dependence on a single concern limits the diversity of job opportunities. Since most of the industries in the single-enterprise areas are resource-based, the eventual depletion of resources introduces further instability and may therefore be an inducement to out-migration.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY

The population of labour force age in Northwestern Ontario has increased in every five-year period from 1951 to 1971. However, the growth rates for 1966-71 are substantially below those for 1951-56, as they are for Canada as a whole. Among the three Districts only Thunder Bay consistently shows positive five-year growth rates from 1951 to 1971.

Northwestern Ontario apparently suffered a net out-migration of its population of labour force age in both 1966-71 and 1961-66. The opposite was true in the late 1950's and the early 1960's. The rates of net out-migration have been greater among males than among females. Even the District of Thunder Bay is estimated to have had a negative net migration in the population of labour force age in 1966-71 and in 1961-66. However, the loss from net migration has been low in absolute magnitude. There is substantial variation among the community clusters within each District in the patterns of five-year growth and net migration rates from 1956-61 to 1966-71.

More than half (56.2 percent) of the population of labour force age within Northwestern Ontario had not changed residence during the five-year period between 1966 and 1971, and another 25.0 percent had moved within the same municipality. Thus, 81.2 percent of the Region's population 15 years old and over were non-migrants. The remaining 18.8 percent (or 27,050 people) residing in Northwestern Ontario had migrated at some time during the five-year period.

More than half of these migrants moved within Ontario, and the larger proportion of the intra-provincial migrants moved within Northwestern Ontario. Migration into Northwestern Ontario from the other nine economic regions of Ontario was roughly equal to that coming from the other provinces. Only 2.7 percent of the population of labour force age had been immigrants to Canada during the intercensal period.

The Rainy River District had the highest percentage of non-movers among the three Districts, although this percentage barely exceeded that of Thunder Bay (57.6 percent and 57.0 percent, respectively). The Thunder Bay District had the highest percentage of non-migrants (83.2 percent), a figure substantially above that of Kenora (76.9 percent). Eight percent of Kenora's 1971 population of labour force age had migrated from other parts of the Region, and another four percent came from other parts of Ontario. The Kenora District had the largest percentage of 1971 population aged 15 and over who were in-migrants from another province (7 percent). The Rainy River District also had a higher-than-average percentage of migrants from elsewhere in Ontario (12 percent).

The community clusters that either incorporate a relatively large town or city (for example, the Kenora/Keewatin cluster, the Fort Frances cluster, and the Thunder Bay cluster) or are situated in the vicinity of such an area (the Nipigon/Red Rock cluster and the Rainy River cluster) maintained higher-than-average proportions of non-migrants. This is to be expected because a larger sub-region may offer a wider array of job opportunities, more facilities, and greater variety of housing stock. Conversely, a smaller and more remote community cluster will have a higher proportion of migrants, as is evident especially in the clusters at Red Lake/Balmer-town/Nakina and at Ignace.

For every stream of migration into Northwestern Ontario from a variety of origins there is also a counter-stream of migration out to a variety of destinations. The effect of these streams on the population 15 years old and over in the Region as a whole is presented in the form of in-migration and out-migration ratios. The in-migration ratios have been calculated by dividing the total in-migration for 1966-1971 by the total reporting population in Northwestern Ontario in 1971. Thus, the Regional in-migration ratio of 17.5 percent signifies that migrants who had moved either from inside or from outside the Region during the 1966-71 period comprised 17.5 percent of the total population enumerated within the Region in 1971.

The out-migration ratios have been computed by dividing the total number of out-migrants between 1966 and 1971 by the total number of potential migrants in Northwestern Ontario in 1971. This potential migratory population is composed of the total of non-migrants plus out-migrants for 1966-1971.

It should be noted that the out-migration data quoted here do not include:

- 1) those persons who emigrated from the Region to destinations outside Canada, and
- 2) those out-migrants who did not report their places of residence in 1966 but who had in fact resided in Northwestern Ontario at that time.

The out-migration ratio for Northwestern Ontario as a whole was 18.0 percent. Thus, at least 18.0 percent of the population residing in Northwestern Ontario in 1966 were enumerated in different municipalities (either within the Region or outside it) in 1971. It is important to note that 35 percent of these "out-migrants" actually moved within Northwestern Ontario.

Out-migrants to other provinces were more numerous than out-migrants to other regions in Ontario. Although the neighbouring province of Manitoba drew the highest percentage of out-migrants, it is noteworthy that the Province of British Columbia attracted 11.3 percent of the migrants from the Northwestern Ontario Region in spite of its great distance from the Region. Furthermore, Alberta, which was a small source of in-migrants to the Region, attracted a higher proportion of out-migrants (4.1 percent) from the area. The largest numbers of out-migrants who remained within the Province moved to Central Ontario and Northeastern Ontario, regions that were also the most significant sources of in-migration to Northwestern Ontario.

The most important destination of migrants into or within Northwestern Ontario was the District of Thunder Bay. For all except one of the major sources of migration into Northwestern Ontario the Thunder Bay District was the most "popular" area of settlement. The exceptional case was Manitoba, whose migrants favoured the Kenora District.

There were broad similarities among all three Districts with regard to the proportional distribution of the migrants by area of origin. In each District more than two-thirds of the migrants were moving from one municipality to another within Ontario. The majority of these migrants within Ontario were changing residence inside Northwestern Ontario. In each District Manitoba was the most prominent province of origin for the migrants coming from outside Ontario. However, "reliance" upon Manitoba as the major out-of-province source of migrants was much greater for the Kenora and Rainy River Districts than for the Thunder Bay District. No other province approached Manitoba in importance as a source of migrants to Northwestern Ontario.

Migrants going from one part of Northwestern Ontario to another moved primarily within the same District; more than two-thirds of the intra-regional migrants in each District were persons moving from one municipality to another inside the same District.

If the patterns mentioned above persist, then communities in Northwestern Ontario that are looking to migration as a source of labour supply will typically find other parts of Northwestern Ontario to be their most fruitful sources. If these sources fail, Central Ontario, Northeastern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan are likely to be the most abundant sources of potential in-migrants.

There were more males than females among in-migrants to the Region as a whole and to each of its Districts. Migrants of both sexes throughout the three Districts were concentrated mostly within the younger age groups of 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34. The concentration of migrants according to age was especially high in the Thunder Bay and Kenora Districts.

Immigrants to the Region were slightly older on the whole than migrants within Canada. The peak in both sexes for most District destinations was in the 25-29 age group. Slightly higher proportions of immigrants to the Kenora and Thunder Bay Districts were between the ages 30-34 and 35-39. However, there were very low proportions of immigrants to the Rainy River District in these age groups.

The Districts were broadly similar in regard to the educational attainments of their migrants. In each District a majority of the migrants of labour force age had attended secondary school; the next largest category had attended only elementary school. Substantially lower proportions of migrants had attained post-secondary, non-university and university levels, the former being slightly larger than the latter. There were some systematic differences among those in the Districts with regard to the educational pattern of the in-migration.

The education distributions for migrants from all points of origin are very similar for the Districts of Kenora and Rainy River. The Thunder Bay District had slightly greater-than-average proportions of intra- and inter-provincial migrants in the two highest education categories (grades 9-13 with vocational training, and university) while the Kenora and Rainy River Districts had greater proportions in the three lowest categories. The relative distributions of immigrants from abroad are nearly reversed: the Thunder Bay District had twice the proportion of immigrants having elementary education that Kenora and Rainy River had, and the smallest proportion in the university category.

The Kenora District had the highest concentration of migrants in Forestry and Logging, in Mining and Quarrying, and in Processing Occupations. About 15 percent of Kenora's experienced labour force migrants were concentrated in these three occupation groups. The corresponding figures in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts were below 12 percent.

The Rainy River District had the highest concentration of experienced labour force in-migrants in Machining and Related, Product Fabricating and Repairing, and Transport Equipment Operating Occupations (a total of 14 percent). In the other two Districts the corresponding figures were closer to 11 percent of the experienced labour force in-migrants.

As expected, the Thunder Bay District had the largest percentage of experienced labour force in-migrants in Teaching and Related and in Managerial and Related Occupations (13 percent). However, the figures for the Kenora and Rainy River Districts were not much smaller (12 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

There tended to be above-average concentrations of intra-regional migrants in Forestry and Logging, Processing, Material Handling, and Service Occupations, and below-average concentrations in Teaching. The occupational distribution of migrants coming from other regions in Ontario to Northwestern Ontario was above-average in Teaching and below-average in Forestry and Logging, Processing, and Service. Inter-provincial migrants in each District had above-average concentrations in Mining and

Quarrying and in Transport Equipment Operating Occupations, and below-average concentrations in Service Occupations. Migrants from outside Canada had an above-average concentration in Service Occupations.

Migrants from outside Canada had the highest Forestry and Logging concentrations in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts and the lowest in Kenora. Inter-provincial migrants in Rainy River and inter-regional (intra-provincial) migrants in Thunder Bay had the lowest concentrations in Forestry.

In 1971 there were 35,000 foreign-born persons of labour force age in North-western Ontario. Only about three thousand (8.9 percent) had moved to Canada between 1966 and 1971. A similar pattern prevails in each of the three Districts: a small fraction of the foreign-born residents of each District had moved to Canada in the five years preceding the 1971 census. The Kenora District had the highest percentage of 1966-71 immigrants among its foreign-born population (10.3 percent).

In each period the vast majority of immigrants have chosen to settle in the Thunder Bay District. Much smaller percentages of these persons may be found in the Districts of Kenora and Rainy River during each period of immigration, Kenora being more important than Rainy River in this respect.

This preference for Thunder Bay has varied according to the migrants' country of origin. Above-average percentages of migrants from Italy, from other Northern European countries, and from the U.S.S.R. have gone to Thunder Bay for each of the periods, while below-average percentages of migrants from the U.S.A., Germany, Poland, and the United Kingdom have chosen to settle there.

The relative volumes of migration from specific countries of origin have also changed. Before 1946 the U.K. provided more than twice as many migrants to the Region as any other country. Since 1946 the U.K. has been second to Italy in the total number of migrants coming to the Region. The "Other Countries" category, which accounted for 12 percent of the Region's foreign-born migrants before 1946, accounts for 32 percent in the 1966-1971 period. Germany and the Iron Curtain countries (Poland and the U.S.S.R.), which accounted for 21 percent of the migrants before 1946 and 28 percent from 1946 to 1965, account for only 6 percent between 1966 and 1971. The other Northern European Countries, which accounted for 24 percent of total migration before 1946, account for only 9 percent between 1966 and 1971.

The effect of these changes has been to replace the traditional non-English-speaking sources of migration with Italy and the "Other Countries," which together account for 51 percent of the Region's migration between 1966 and 1971.

There are significant differences among the Districts in the distribution of recent foreign-born immigrants by country of birth. Between 1966 and 1971 immigrants from Italy were most prominent among foreign-born immigrants to the Thunder Bay District, those from the U.S.A. were most prominent in the Kenora District, and those from the United Kingdom were most prominent in the Rainy River District.

Thunder Bay had the highest proportion among the three Districts of out-migrants who left Northwestern Ontario. While 70 percent of the out-migrants from that District left the Region, only 52 percent of the out-migrants from Rainy River and 62 percent of the out-migrants from Kenora did likewise. Out-migrants from the Thunder Bay District also had the greatest propensity to move to other regions in Ontario.

Among the other provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia were the most important destinations of migration from Northwestern Ontario. Thirteen percent of the out-migrants of labour force age who left Northwestern Ontario resided in Manitoba in 1971 and 11 percent resided in British Columbia. These percentages include migrants

moving from one municipality to another within Northwestern Ontario. The prominence of Manitoba as a destination of out-migrants was especially marked for those leaving the Kenora District; nineteen percent of the out-migrants from this District went to Manitoba, a figure much larger than those for the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts (12 percent and 10 percent, respectively). The propensity to move to British Columbia was greatest among the out-migrants from the Thunder Bay District (12 percent), but the percentages were not much lower for the other Districts.

Large proportions of all movement for each of the Districts comprised persons moving within Northwestern Ontario. This intra-regional movement was predominantly inter-municipal within the same District. Inter-District movement was directed primarily towards the Thunder Bay District. This District was also the most prominent source of out-migration from Northwestern Ontario.

The occupational structure of the in-migrant and the out-migrant groups in the experienced labour force differed markedly from that of the non-migrants. Out-migrants were much more similar in their occupational distributions to in-migrants than either of these two groups was to the non-migrants. Migration tended to exhibit a distinctive occupational pattern whether it was into or out of Northwestern Ontario.

The difference in the individual occupational distributions of non-migrants, in-migrants, and out-migrants is noteworthy. Between 1966 and 1971 the Northwestern Ontario non-migrant group is characterised by high concentrations primarily within "blue-collar" occupations. The largest concentrations were within Service Occupations, Construction Trades, Processing Occupations, and Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing. The "white-collar" groups--Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations, and Teaching and Related Occupations--contained relatively small percentages of non-migrants (3.2 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively). Because of the large number of Mining concerns within the Region, however, Mining and Quarrying is the one "blue-collar" occupational group that shows a disproportionately low percentage of non-migrants (1.4 percent).

In-migrants and out-migrants were more highly concentrated than non-migrants within "white-collar" occupations. In-migrants exhibited a higher relative concentration in Teaching and Related Occupations (9.3 percent) than non-migrants (2.9 percent) and out-migrants (6.5 percent). The most noticeable feature of the occupation distribution in the "blue-collar" sector is the more sizeable concentration of in-migrants than of non-migrants within Mining and Quarrying. The experienced labour force in occupations such as Services, Construction Trades, Machining and Related Occupations, and Forestry and Logging was similarly distributed within both the in-migrant and the non-migrant groups. On the other hand, Processing Occupations are notable for the relatively high proportion of non-migrants and low proportion of in-migrants within this group.

Thus, the most marked differentials in the occupational distributions among the three movement categories were in the "white-collar" occupations. The more highly professional--and therefore more educated--segment of the population in the experienced labour force had a higher-than-average propensity to move both into and out of Northwestern Ontario. This is especially pertinent in view of the low proportion of non-migrants within these occupational groups. Non-migrants generally concentrate more than in- or out-migrants in the "blue-collar" occupations.

The exception is Mining and Quarrying, in which there were higher proportions of in- and out-migrants than of non-migrants. This occupational group seems to have experienced a high turnover from external sources between 1966 and 1971. By contrast, there were higher-than-average proportions of in-migrants in Forestry and Logging Occupations (3.7 percent) and a very low proportion of out-migrants (1.4 percent).

It can be seen on the basis of the percentage shares of employed migrants and non-migrants in each District that the industries within the Kenora District employed the largest proportions of migrants--24.8 percent. Those in the Rainy River District employed only slightly smaller proportions (22.0 percent), and those in the Thunder Bay District relied least on the influx of migrant labour (16.8 percent).

The ranking of the community clusters in the order of the percentage shares of migrants they employed can be seen in more detail at the sub-regional level. A community cluster's percentage share of migrants seems to be related to three factors: 1) the size of the cluster; 2) its geographic location; and 3) the distance of the cluster from the City of Thunder Bay. The larger, more urbanized clusters of employed migrants are represented by the Thunder Bay cluster on the lowest end of the continuum. Furthermore, the smaller clusters (such as Nipigon/Red Rock) that are located in the shadow of the Thunder Bay cluster also drew lower-than-average percentage shares of extra-regional migrants. Conversely, the industries in the smaller, more peripheral clusters and in those clusters that were located further from the City of Thunder Bay employed higher percentages of migrants.

Migrants made up more than thirty-five percent of the employees in the industries in the more isolated northwestern portion of the Region--the Ignace cluster and the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster--and more than 25 percent of those in the Lake Superior cluster, which is located on the eastern periphery of the Region. The major industrial divisions that were most "reliant" on in-migrant labour were Mining; Community, Business and Personal Services; and Public Administration. The Mining Industry in the Kenora and Thunder Bay Districts is especially "dependent" on migrants--44.7 percent and 39.7 percent, respectively. Because of the locationally specific nature of the Mining Industry, the majority of the migrants to these two Districts were employed within the Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls cluster, the Atikokan cluster, and the Lake Superior cluster.

The heavy reliance of the Education profession on extra-regional migration was caused primarily by a lack of teacher training facilities within Northwestern Ontario. Before 1971 the only facility within the area was the Lakehead Teachers College at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay. However, until 1969 this school did not train secondary school teachers, and the majority of teachers had to come from outside the Region.

It is interesting to note that Accommodation and Food Services employed sizeable percentages of migrants, especially in the peripheral clusters within the Kenora District.

As previously stated, Public Administration was also a sizeable employer of migrants. This is especially evident in the Rainy River District, in which 31.5 percent of those employed in this industrial division were migrants. In all Districts the group within this division which relied most heavily on migrants was the Federal Administration group (including Defense).

On the whole, Northwestern Ontario seems to have been more successful in retaining immigrants than in retaining Canadian-born migrants (the out-migration ratio for immigrants is ten percent, and that of Canadian-born migrants is twenty percent). The Thunder Bay District exhibited the lowest out-migration ratio among the Districts for migrants in both birthplace groups. The Kenora District, on the other hand, had the highest out-migration ratios for both Canadian-born and foreign-born migrants. The Thunder Bay District seems to have been the most successful of the three Districts in retaining its former in-migrants.

Differentials are much more pronounced on a sub-regional level. The smaller, more peripheral clusters--i.e., Red Lake/Balmertown/Ear Falls, Ignace, Lake Superior--which have generally experienced higher in- and out-migration, show almost equally

high out-migration ratios for both immigrants and Canadian-born migrants. The out-migration of Canadian-born immigrants from Sioux Lookout is especially high--44.0 percent.

The larger, more urbanized clusters (Kenora/Keewatin, Fort Frances, Thunder Bay) exhibited smaller out-migration ratios in both birthplace groups. These clusters thus have a higher-than-average potential to retain their former in-migrants. This also holds true for the smaller clusters in the immediate vicinities of the larger sub-regions, i.e., Dryden, Rainy River, Nipigon/Red Rock, and Geraldton/Long Lac/Nakina. Atikokan, which had a comparatively large proportion of population of labour force age, shows disproportionately high out-migration ratios.

APPENDIX A

Number Of Indian Reservations By Total Population
In Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971

Area	Number Of Reserves ¹	Total Population ²
Total Northwestern Ontario	94	13,823
Kenora District	45	9,304
Rainy River District	32	1,363
Thunder Bay District	17	3,156

¹Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Bulletin, Indian Bands and Indian Reserves, 1971.

²Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971.

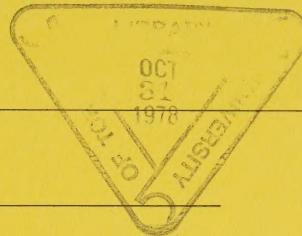
APPENDIX B

Percentage Distribution Of Selected Occupation Categories For The Experienced Labour Force,
By Migration Status and By Age Groups, For Northwestern Ontario and Its Districts, 1971

Age Group and Occupational Group	District and Migration Status											
	Northwestern Ontario			Renora			Rainy River			Thunder Bay		
	Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Non-Migrants	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
<u>15 to 19</u>												
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and Logging Operations	3.2	2.7	1.2	5.6	2.9	2.0	3.2	-	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.9
Mining and Quarrying Occupations	1.1	5.4	1.8	1.0	2.9	-	4.8	10.3	2.2	0.3	3.9	0.9
Processing Occupations	3.7	4.3	1.8	3.9	5.8	2.0	1.6	-	-	4.0	3.9	2.7
Machining and Related Occupations	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.9
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations	2.8	3.8	5.4	2.6	-	5.9	2.1	6.9	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.3
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	3.5	2.7	2.4	3.6	2.9	5.9	3.2	6.9	4.4	3.6	2.4	1.8
Material Handling and Related Occupations	4.9	2.7	6.6	3.3	2.9	7.8	5.3	-	? 2	5.3	2.4	8.0
Service Occupations	17.9	21.0	22.8	22.2	18.8	17.7	11.2	13.8	22.2	17.9	22.1	23.2
Construction Trades Occupations	4.8	5.4	3.0	5.6	4.4	3.9	9.0	13.8	6.7	3.7	5.5	1.8
Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Teaching and Related Occupations	0.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.45	-	0.5	-	-	0.4	-	1.8
Other Occupations	57.2	51.6	53.9	51.6	58.0	51.0	59.0	51.7	62.2	58.7	50.4	35.7
<u>20 to 34</u>												
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and Logging Occupations	3.7	4.0	1.1	7.9	4.0	1.5	5.6	4.1	2.1	2.3	3.7	1.4
Mining and Quarrying Occupations	1.1	3.0	2.9	2.1	4.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	0.7	2.6	2.9
Processing Occupations	7.8	3.4	3.2	10.1	4.4	3.5	8.5	2.3	3.4	7.0	3.1	3.4
Machining and Related Occupations	2.0	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.7
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.1	4.5	5.5	6.2	5.5	4.8
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	5.8	4.2	4.3	6.0	5.2	6.0	7.4	3.6	4.6	5.6	3.7	4.2
Material Handling and Related Occupations	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	4.1	2.3	2.3
Service Occupations	9.3	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.6	11.7	13.6	10.8	9.8	8.3	10.6	10.5
Construction Trades Occupations	7.9	6.9	6.1	3.7	6.7	6.7	9.0	9.9	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.2
Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations	2.3	3.9	4.9	2.2	4.4	5.2	1.5	3.2	5.1	2.5	4.0	4.9
Teaching and Related Occupations	5.1	12.2	8.3	2.9	12.3	6.5	3.3	12.2	11.0	6.0	11.8	8.1
Other Occupations	45.3	43.8	50.5	40.6	43.0	47.5	40.0	43.2	44.9	47.3	44.6	49.9
<u>35 Years Old and Over</u>												
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and Logging Occupations	3.5	3.3	1.8	5.3	4.2	2.8	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.6	2.0
Mining and Quarrying Occupations	1.3	3.8	3.0	2.3	6.1	4.2	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	2.7	2.2
Processing Occupations	6.7	2.8	3.0	7.2	2.7	3.1	6.1	2.0	2.7	6.7	3.1	3.1
Machining and Related Occupations	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.1
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	7.3	6.8	5.6	5.6
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	6.6	2.7	4.6	7.4	4.6	4.9	6.8	6.1	6.6	6.3	3.6	4.5
Material Handling and Related Occupations	2.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	0.8	2.1	2.0	-	0.7	3.3	1.1	1.8
Service Occupations	14.6	14.4	12.7	15.5	17.5	16.0	13.9	12.2	13.9	14.4	13.8	11.9
Construction Trades Occupations	8.8	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.0	7.0	7.8	8.2	9.3	8.9	7.8	9.2
Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations	4.1	7.4	8.1	3.2	5.7	5.9	4.9	8.2	9.3	4.2	8.3	8.7
Teaching and Related Occupations	2.3	6.0	5.0	2.1	4.9	4.5	2.3	3.1	4.6	2.3	6.2	5.6
Other Occupations	40.5	41.4	43.2	39.5	37.6	42.5	41.1	44.9	39.7	40.7	42.0	42.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971 Special Tabulations.

Northwestern Ontario Manpower Adjustment Study



Component Studies

- 1. An Economic History
of Northwestern Ontario**
- 2. Projections of Labour Supply
by Occupation in Northwestern Ontario,
to 1981**
- 3. Projections of Enrolment and Graduations
from Secondary and Post-Secondary
Institutions in Northwestern Ontario, to 1981**
- 4. Labour Market Intentions of Graduating Students
from Post-Secondary Institutions
in Northwestern Ontario**
- 5. Projections of Total Labour Force
in Northwestern Ontario, to 1981**
- 6. Results of a Manpower Survey
of the Mineral and Forest Products Industries
in Northwestern Ontario**
- 7. Projections of Manpower Requirements
by Occupation and Industry for
Northwestern Ontario, to 1981**
- 8. Aspects of Migration
in Northwestern Ontario, 1966-71**
- 9. Why People Move from Northwestern Ontario**
- 10. Labour Turnover and Absenteeism
in Selected Industries:
Northwestern Ontario and Ontario**

Project Directors



Ontario
Ministry of
Labour

Research
Branch

Ontario Ministry of Labour
400 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1T7

Dr. Farid Siddiqui
Chief Economist
Manpower and Employment Opportunities
Research Branch



Employment and
Immigration Canada

100 Elm Street East
City Centre
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1FA

Mr. Mel Soucie
District Economist—Northern Ontario
Canada Employment and Immigration
Commission

• C B